The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 42.

WILL TEST THE LAW.

Sports Will Have a Glove Contest at Hot Springs.

Contestants Will be Arrested and the Law Given a Test.

Mexican Council Announces That the Land of the Elevating Bull Fight Would Shun a Prize Fight.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 15.—According to the opinion of the best legal talent in Arkansas there is nothing in the laws of this state by which the contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons can be prevented. The matter was submitted to two of the best lawyers in the state last night and this afternoon they gave the foregoing as their opinion. In order to clinch the matter and prevent any interference on the part of the legal authorities the officials of the Florida Athletic club arranged for a glove contest to take place at once. It is their purpose to have these contestants arrested and taken before Judge Duffie to determine the matter in the courts. The decision of Judge Duffie will probably be given out tomorrow morning. If he decides against the athletic club officials an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. It is believed by those interested, however, that Judge Duffie will render a favorable decision.

Even Mexico Don't Want It.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 15.—Rumors are circulated to the effect that should the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight not occur at Hot Springs it would take place at some place in Mexican. A reporter interviewed the Mexican consul, Lameda Diaz in this city today. He very emphatically stated that President Diaz would never consent to allow the fight in Mexico and owing to the strong feeling of good will of the people towards the president they would not participate in anything to meet his disapproval. The reporter was shown official dispatches from the Mexican capital of a tenor decidedly adverse to the contest and which authorized the consul here to state that the fight should not occur on Mexican soil.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT.

The City of Cleveland Takes Possession of Its Lake Front Property.

Cleveland, Oct. 15—Between midnight and daybreak this morning the city government took possession of the lake front, which has been in litigation for many years between the railroad companies and the city. The mayor and his cabinet were personally on the ground and directed the work by which a number of streets were opened and graded that have been closed for years.

The property in dispute is worth millions of dollars and the suits brought against the railroad companies by the city to regain possession have been in the courts for a long time. A resolution was adopted by the city council last night authorizing the mayor to open certain streets to the water's edge. In order to head off an injunction the mayor decided to start the work at once, and this morning found the streets opened and graded as directed by the council. Nothing had been done by the railroad companies up to noon today and whether or not they would take any steps to prevent any further occupation of the territory was unknown. The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania companies are the roads principally interested in the matter.

CASHIER IS BROKE.

Coleun the Ft. Scott Banker is Believed to be Penniless.

Fort Scott, Kans., Oct. 15.—Cashier Coleun of the State bank, who Saturday confessed to having embezzled $13,000, arrived in the city today accompanied by his wife and children. He was so weak he had to be assisted to a carriage and was driven to his home where he is now in bed very sick and cannot be seen. Coleun is believed to be penniless. State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal is here in charge of the bank and is now making an examination of the books. It is expected a receiver will be appointed in a few days. There are no new developments as to the condition of the bank.

ANOTHER FIGHT LIKELY.

London, Oct. 15.—It is announced that Dan Creedon, the ex-middle weight champion of Australia, who last night defeated Frank Craig, the "Harlmen Coffee Cooler," for a purse of £400, before the National Sporting club, winning in 20 rounds, will shortly meet Joe Choynski of California.

TEN MONTHS IN ARREARS.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Smith has directed the force in the law division of the interior department to work one hour extra each day in order that the work of that division may be brought up to date. It is now about ten months in arrears.

TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—Another postponement in the Durrant trial will be asked for by attorney Dickinson immediately upon the convening of court this morning. The continued illness of attorney Deuprey has made this step necessary and Judge Murphy will undoubtedly grant the request.

THURSTON TALKS POLITICS.

Republican National Committeeman From Nebraska Airs His Views.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—"The location of the next Republican convention lies between three cities, San Francisco, Pittsburg and Chicago," said National Committeeman John M. Thurston of Nebraska. Mr. Thurston was inclined to be communicative on matters pertaining to politics and stated that Joseph Manley, the national committeeman from Maine, had expressed the wish to him that San Francisco might be the next convention place of the Republican party and that many of the other members of the eastern states expressed the same desire. "As for myself," continued the senator, "I have not made up my mind. It is sure to go to Chicago, Pittsburg or San Francisco, and any one of the three places named will suit me." What do I think of the probable nominee of the party? "Well, my state is rather inclined toward McKinley; but I hear Allison or Reed of Maine, frequently referred to as available and safe for the party. Harrison, did you say?" "Never. He is entirely out of the question. I believe there was an attempt to work him in the fight but it has been given up. Don't you recall that old line, "Thou dost protest too much?" That applies to Harrison. He will never do." "Will the Republican party give the west a free coinage plank?" "Yes, I think so. One similar to the plank of the last campaign but I do not think the Republicans or the Democrats either will ever declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver without regard to any other country. I think the money question will have to be settled in such a way that there will never be any great disturbance in money values."

NORTH DAKOTA PRAIRIE FIRES.

Farm Buildings and Large Quantities of Grain and Hay Consumed.

Grand Forks, S. D., Oct. 15.—Prairie fires are raising havoc with the farmers of the northern part of this state and also with those living in Polk and Marshall counties, on the Minnesota side of the river. Reports of large quantities of wheat being consumed, hay losses and frequently farm dwellings and barns are received by the insurance agencies in this city daily. The exceedingly dry fall has placed everything in condition to burn and that rapidly. Contrary to all previous years, the fires this year will spread in stubble, which in many instances, renders fire breaks useless. Several of the small towns have lately had very close calls, and were it not for incessant and tireless efforts made in fighting back the fire would have burned them. The scare which the people of Devil's lake experienced Saturday night is but a sample with which many other towns have met and are liable to meet in the future unless extra precaution is taken.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS MEET.

H. C. Staver, Formerly of Racine, Wants to be President of the Association.

Cleveland, Oct. 15.—The annual convention of the Carriage Builders' National association convened here today with an attendance estimated at over 2,000. The association was organized 23 years ago. It includes nearly all the prominent manufacturers of the different branches of the trade throughout the country in its ranks, and has for its object the mutual aid and support of its members who come together once a year to discuss matters relating to their trade. At the morning session today Mayor McKisson delivered an address of welcome, after which the various officers and committees made their annual reports. A committee was appointed to recommend officers for the ensuing year. It is probable that George M. Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., will be named as president to succeed President C. M. Britton of New York. Among the other candidates for president are Henry Timkin of St. Louis, and Henry C. Staver of Chicago.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Fireman Killed and Engineer and Brakeman Seriously Injured in a New York Wreck.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 15.—A bad wreck occurred on the Buffalo division of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railway at 1 o'clock this morning. As a northbound freight train was passing Eldred station the locomotive left the rails and plunged down an embankment, followed by 11 loaded cars. Fireman Jesse Baxter of Buffalo, was caught beneath the engine and crushed to death. Engineer Brockway and Brakeman Hagmire, both of Buffalo, were seriously injured. It is feared the engineer's injuries will prove fatal.

BURNED AT SEA.

American Ship Burned in Mid-Ocean—Some of the Crew Missing.

London, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Valpariso, Chile, announces that the American ship Parthia, Captain Carter, from Liverpool, on June 25, for San Francisco, with coal, was burned at sea on Oct. 1. The Parthia proved a total loss. Several of her crew landed here in one of the ship's boats, but the captain, chief mate and nine of the crew left on the wrecking boats are still missing. The Parthia was built at Bath, Me., in 1891. She was a double-decked ship, registered at 2,371 tons, was 260 feet long, had 44 feet beam and was 28 feet deep. She was owned by Houghton Bros. of Bath, Me.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

Salvation Army Soldiers Deny Themselves Accustomed Food.

The Fast Will Continue For a Period of Seven Days.

The Moneys Saved Will Help Raise a Fund For the Needy and Unemployed — Commander Booth's Instructions to Soldiers.

The Salvation Army of this city continues to grow and the number of members today is larger than at any other time since its organization. How many young men and women have been influenced to lead a better life by the efforts of the army it is hard to tell. Rain or shine they march out and take a position on Monument square or on Fifth street adjoining the postoffice. Their songs and prayers are generally listened to with marked attention and weekly some stray sinner can be seen to enter the ranks, march to the barracks and become converted.

This is "self-denial week" with the Salvation Army. Not only in Racine, but throughout the world, this custom is being observed and at many a family table where the doctrines of the Salvation Army are believed there was no sugar, milk, tea or coffee served yesterday or today and the accustomed hot bun was also not there; then in other places there was no meat, fish or eggs or any of the palatable dishes that ordinarily grace the meals of even the poor of America. During the entire week the soldiers of the Army deny themselves in this and other ways, and at the close of the self-imposed term of fasting a snug sum will be sent from this and other cities to the army headquarters at New York, where the funds derived from the week's self-denial will be used in the advancement of army work.

Commander Booth has sent a circular to the soldiers explaining the objects of the week of self-denial. The general says: "You will assist in maintaining a system of cheap food depots, which feed the unemployed and starving poor without pauperizing them. You will help an agency which has already found work for hundreds of the hopelessly unemployed, and which is about to put into operation further extensive plans which will furnish employment for thousands. You will help sustain hundreds of young women who, as slum officers, live in the poorest, filthiest and most wretched courts and alleys of the big cities, nursing the sick, comforting the wretched and preaching the gospel of salvation to all. You will assist in maintaining and extending the most remarkable agency of modern times for rescuing poor, lost girls from the sin and shame of the streets.

HOME AGAIN.

Secretary Rottman Returns from the State Convention.

Secretary Rottman and other delegates to the state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Wausau, arrived home yesterday afternoon. It was one of the largest and most successful conventions ever held by the association. Frank E. Anderson, formerly local secretary here, was again elected state secretary. J. M. Whitehead of Janesville was elected chairman of the board, C. M. Blackman, the Whitewater banker, who has held the chairmanship for the past ten years, having declined reelection. The other officers chosen were: Secretary, C. B. Willis; treasurer, A. V. Bishop. H. W. Kellogg was again chosen district secretary, and Alfred Terry lumberman's secretary. The board voted a budget of $5,000, and it was decided that if there should be any more money raised during the year it should be applied to increasing the number of lumber secretaries. J. D. Ross of Wausau and T. C. Miller of Marinette were chosen additional members of the board, the former for two years and the latter for one year. Members elected for three years were: George F. H. Barber of Waukesha, Albert E. Mielenz of Milwaukee, and A. L. Dodge of Eau Claire. A meeting of the executive committee will soon be held to appoint district committees. The executive committee consists of A. V. Bishop, W. H. Starkweather, A. E. Mielenz, Geo. F. H. Barber and C. B. Willis.

Young Night Hawks.

From two to three hundred boys inhabit the streets at night and what mischief they don't think of is not worth a great deal. It might be well for parents to ascertain what the lads are at. They make no bones of stealing fruit from in front of stores and often small articles are taken. This is the beginning of a downward career and some morning half a dozen of these young rascals will find themselves in jail.

SPIRITUALISTS IN SESSION.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The National spiritualist association will begin its third annual session here today and will continue until Thursday. There will be three sessions each day and it has been arranged to have the evening meetings addressed by some of the most prominent speakers and best mediums of the country. This morning's session will convene at 10 o'clock. The opening address will be delivered by President H. D. Barrett.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

That Originated in the Mind of a Tug Engineer.

It is remarkable how a story, when told as a joke, will become circulated. Last evening the engineer and fireman of the tug Edward Gillen were seated in the opera house restaurant. There were several other men present. The engineer, who is a great joker, said to the fireman, "Did you hear about that woman who jumped off the end of the south pier this afternoon and wanted to drown herself because her fellow went back on her?" Of course the fireman had heard nothing of such an occurrence and from the manner in which others present looked up they were highly interested. "Yes," continued the engineer, "the girl came down there on the arm of a young man and they strolled out on the pier. There were words and suddenly the girl leaped into the lake. The young man ran for dear life toward the shore. I leaped in after the girl; she grabbed me by the neck and pulled me under and I thought I was a goner. But I shook off her hold and managed to reach the pier an grabbed hold of a pile until a couple of men came along and helped pull me out and also the girl. She was half dead, but refused to say a word and slowly dragged herself toward the shore and disappeared in the lumber yards. In less than ten minutes this story was flying around town and everybody was guessing who the girl was and the names of half a dozen young girls were mentioned. The engineer and fireman were seen and laughed at the manner in which those in the restaurant swallowed the story. There was not the slightest foundation to the tale.

AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Alfred A. Farland Assisted by Home Talent Last Evening.

Alfred A. Farland appeared at Association hall last evening and was assisted by home talent. The audience was small but cultured and from the appearance of Mr. Farland he was not pleased, in fact the people took particular notice of the fact. The gentleman is certainly a remarkable banjo player and performs the most difficult selections. The richness of tone derived from the instrument was marvelous. Mr. Noland, on the first mandolin, Miss Bertha Kelley, second mandolin, and Misses Henrietta Kilbourn and Grace Trist, on the guitars, acquitted themselves with credit. Karl Von Kaas is also an exceptionally fine performer. Miss Margaret Beck the popular soprano, pleased as she always does.

"TEBO" WILSON DEAD.

Pioneer Railroad Builder and Contractor Dead.

Fort Scott, Kans., Oct. 15.—Col. T. L. Wilson, who conceived the idea of building a railroad from St. Louis to Dennison, Tex., in 1866 which resulted in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, died in this city today. He was the first president of the Tebo & Neosho railway, which was merged into the M., K. & T., and he built 40 miles of the road from Sedalia southwest. He was then known as "Tebo Wilson." The cause of death was cancer of the face, which necessitated the retirement from railroad business years ago.

WAS BOUND TO DIE.

A Cleveland Man Made a Desperate Effort to Die.

Cleveland, Oct. 15.—The body of a laboring man was pulled out of the river this morning. He had made a desperate attempt and decidedly successful at suicide. He had nearly severed both legs had tried to strangle himself by tying a handkerchief tightly about his neck and then leaped into the water. His body cannot be identified.

HOG CHOLERA IN KANSAS.

Lawrence, Kans., Oct. 15.—Metzger Bros., prominent farmers and cattle feeders of Douglas county and who owned 3,000 acres of land, had a chattel mortgage filed against their property this morning amounting to $8,200. J. W. Preston, another cattle feeder, had a mortgage against his property of about $9,000. Both failures were caused by heavy losses from hog cholera and from unsuccessful speculations.

RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Cleveland and children left Gray Gables on a special train at 8:05 this morning for Washington. They expect to arrive there at 10:30 tonight. The train will run direct to Providence, where it will connect with the Boston express.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Atoka, I. T., Oct. 15—Another killing occurred near Caddo yesterday in which one Hoffer shot and mortally wounded John Meyers. Hoffer surrendered and had a preliminary examination, and was held on the charge of murder. Meyers died soon after being shot.

THE CABINET RESIGNED.

Bucharest, Roumania, Oct. 15.—The cabinet has resigned and King Charles has summoned Demetter Sturdza, the Liberal leader, to form a new ministry.

To Defend Peshek.

It has been learned that attorney J. V. Quarles, of Milwaukee has been engaged to assist in defending Wencil Peshek, the Caledonia farmer confined at the county jail and awaiting trial on charge of murdering his wife. Application for bail has not yet been made.

GRABBED RICH LAND

England Has Her Claws on Valuable Venezuelan Property.

Can She Dismember a Republic and Ignore the Monroe Doctrine?

Inside Facts as to the Situation in the Southern Republic Over the Disputed Boundary Question.—Interview With J. A. Bowman.

St. Paul, Oct. 15.—Several people most directly interested in the Orinoco Co., were in St. Paul yesterday and they met and talked the situation over informally. As soon as the papers in connection with the lease of the Venezuelan land grant of the Manoa company to the Orinoco company arrive the officers of the latter will meet in St. Paul. This meeting will probably occur in a few days. Among those now in the city are Donald Grant, president of the Orinoco company; President J. A. Bowman, of the Manoa company; Sam Grant, of Faribault; W. H. Fisher and others.

When seen in his office yesterday President Bowman said: "The lease has been completed in the state of Washington. The amount of land is 14,000,000 acres and the amount of purchase $25,000,000; the lease extending over 99 years. The incorporation was made in the state of Washington rather than in Minnesota because it costs practically nothing, while here it would have cost between $14,000 and $15,000. Much nonsense has been written and many sensational complications of nations represented. I desire to impress on the people generally that we are not stirring up strife. We do not want trouble, nor are we asking any government anything. Nor have we ever done so, except to demand at one time of the Venezuelan government our rights. We are not agitating any question of international dispute. Whatever questions there are will work themselves out. Furthermore we never secured any land or concession from Venezuela for the purpose of having any such question settled. As a matter of fact, we will lose nothing whichever way it is settled."

"How about the report that Secretary of State Olney had demanded of the British government that within a given time it cease its encroachments or submit the matter to arbitration?"

"That report is incorrect. If such had been done it would be equivalent to a declaration of war. Still I am led to believe that Mr. Olney made a request upon the British government to have this whole matter arbitrated. No time was specified and he made no demand. But his request was couched in vigorous terms which none could misinterpret."

"Was it because the land of American citizens was being encroached on that Mr. Olney took the matter in hand so vigorously?"

"The question does not appertain to the lands of the Minnesoteans nor any other Americans, but to the land generally of the southern republic. The question, in fine, is whether England can dismember a southern republic or ignore the Monroe doctrine. England takes but a little part of our tract, but altogether she had grabbed a piece of land as big as New York and wealthier than her own little island. Great gold and timber lands has she taken. We do not ask a thing. We have settled with the Venezuelans. If the British take part of this territory upon which she has encroached she takes it all. She will still have taken but a small part of our possessions, and as we have it properly fixed with the Venezuelan government, we would have our losses made good by other possessions. So we ask nothing—not even protection."

Reported Invasion Discredited.

New York, Oct. 15.—At the offices of the Venezuelan consul in this city a reporter was informed today that the consul general had received no news whatever of the march of British troops on Venezuela.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The report that British soldiers had been landed in Brazil and were proceeding to the disputed British-Venezuela territory, is discredited by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, by Signor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, and by Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, the representatives of the three countries concerned. It is agreed by these officials that a move of such supreme importance would be quickly communicated to it.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by the Earl of West Meath, arrived here at 11 o'clock today, after an extended tour through Canada. He was seen shortly after his arrival and asked concerning the reported landing of British troops in Brazil, en route to Venezuela. He attached no importance to the report and said he regarded it as another canard as to the seriousness of South American complications. The ambassador had received no advices on the subject. It was clear to him, however, that no such move would be made, certainly not by way of the territory of an outside power.

Sir Julian will give his first attention to the coming convention to assemble here to reach an agreement as to the amount of damages to be awarded to the Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized in Behring sea prior to the Paris award. He will call on Secretary Olney today or tomorrow and arrange the day when the convention is to assemble. In the meantime the personnel of convention will not be announced.

The status of the much debated Venezuela and Nicaragua questions remain unchanged so far as the British officials are informed. Minister Andrade of Venezuela, said that the report of forces landing in Brazil was self-evidently false, as it was out of the question for troops to march the great distance from the Brazilian coast to Venezuela. If any such landing was attempted it could be made more easily in British Guinea which is situated much nearer the disputed territory. The minister has received no word from his government indicating that there is no alarm in Venezuela. Minister Mendonca of Brazil, said that the report that British soldiers were crossing Brazil was manifestly vague, inasmuch as Brazil was about the size of the United States and it was like the report that "Troops were American."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

KENOSHA BANK CASE.

Dan Head & Co. Bank Will Not Pay Over 70 on the Dollar.

Kenosha, Oct. 15.—George Hale, assignee of the Dan Head & Co. bank, filed an inventory of the bank's accounts today. It develops the fact that the bank will not pay more than 70 cents on the dollar. The showing has created a sensation and numerous suits are likely to follow. It is claimed that the bank was not incorporated as a stock company and that the stock holders are liable in consequence.

FATALLY INJURED.

Father of Fred Busch Sustains Fatal Injuries in Kentucky.

Mr. Fred Busch, foreman at the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company factory was called to Cincinnati last week to attend the funeral of his father. Mr. Busch died from the effects of an accident and the following from a Cincinnati paper, gives the particulars:

William Busch, a machinist employed at the Southern Railroad shops at Ludlow, Ky., was almost instantly killed yesterday morning by a B. & O. S. W. switch engine at Sixth street and Millcreek. Busch was on his way to work at the time, and was walking along the tracks. At the junction of Sixth street and Millcreek there is a series of small trestles across the numerous culverts that empty there. Busch was walking across one of these when switch engine No. 2 rounded a curve at a lively speed, as it backed into the yards. The engineer saw Busch and let out a warning whistle, at the same time reversing the engine. The momentum of the engine, however was too great, and a minute later it ran down the unfortunate man as he stood in the center of the span apparently paralyzed with fright. Busch was thrown beneath the ponderous engine and both of his lower limbs were cut off at the thigh. When picked up he was still breathing. Patrol No. 9 was summoned, and a fast run to the hospital made, but when that institution was reached Busch was dead. The body was then taken to the morgue. The deceased was 50 years of age, married, and resided at 114 Caril street, Fairmount.

HELD A STORMY SESSION.

Lively Meeting of the Congregation of the Emaus Lutheran Church.

A meeting of the congregation of the Danish Emaus Lutheran church was held last evening for the purpose of considering the injunction proceedings served upon the majority faction by the representatives of the minority faction yesterday. It is understood that the gathering was quite stormy at times and much ill-will was evinced toward those who were responsible for the serving of the injunction to prevent the majority faction from freezing them out or disposing of the church property.

The question came up as to who should translate a copy of the injunction proceedings from the English to the Danish language. Some one proposed that Peter B. Nelson be asked to perform the task, when there was a storm of objections from leading members of the majority faction. After much discussion it was decided to postpone the meeting until Friday evening, when in the meantime the document will be translated and read. A meeting of the individual members, upon whom the injunction was served, will be held this evening at the church and a policy will be mapped out, upon what course to pursue. The proceedings are the all absorbing topic among Scandinavians throughout the city and its final outcome will be waited with unusual interest.

EMPTIED THE SCHOOL.

Gov. Altgeld Pardons Every Prisoner in the Evanston Industrial School.

Chicago, Oct. 15—Governor Altgeld today pardoned a bunch of 112 girls from the Evanston Industrial school. The pardon applies to every prisoner in the school and is the result of the unfavorable report made by a committee which investigated the institution. The girls range in age from 6 to 21 years.

WHISKY TRUST MATTERS.

Final Documents in the Sale of Distilleries Have Been Signed.

New York, Oct. 15.—It is stated that all the papers in the distilling and cattle feeding company settlement have been signed and that Jos. B. Greenhut deposited with the reorganization committee, 1,119 shares of old distilling and cattle feeding company stock.

Receiver McNulta of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, in an interview says: All of the 17 distillery properties sold by me at judicial sale, are, with a single exception, ready to be turned over to the new company. The Shufeldt, the exception, will be turned over in due course, but the delivery of the others will be delayed until then as the conveyance must be on a single deed, as was the sale.

COREA CLOSED TO JAPS.

Yokohama, Oct. 15—An imperial ordinance has been issued prohibiting Japanese from visiting Corea without special permission from the government of Japan. A dispatch from Seoul states that during the confusion which followed the recent attack on the royal palace there the rioters entered a back room and murdered three women, one of whom is supposed to be the queen of Corea.

THE REVISED BIBLE.

London, Oct. 15.—The revision of the bible has been completed, including the apocrypha upon which the revisers have been engaged since 1881 and it will shortly be issued from the Oxford press in various sized uniform with the revised Old and New Testament.

MATRIMONIAL.

Myers-Tentcher.

At 8 o'clock this morning Miss Susie Myers and Mr. Conrad Tentcher were united in marriage at the Holy Name church by Rev. Father Meunich, in the presence of friends and relatives. The bride was attired in a costume of novelty goods, pearl trimmings and carried bridal roses. She was attended by Margaret Myers and Gertie Roitz and the groomsmen were Louis Steiner and Joseph Zimmer. The bridal couple left for Chicago.

Nelson-Sorenson.

Miss Dagmer Nelson and Dr. S. Sorenson were quietly married at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the Racine College chapel by Rev. Arthur Piper, in the presence of immediate family relatives. Dr. Sorenson and bride at once departed for the north on a brief wedding tour. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claus Nelson, is a handsome and vivacious young lady, and popular in the set where she mingles. Dr. Sorenson has practiced medicine in this city for the past few years, and has made himself popular in both medical and social circles. To him and his bride are extended the hearty congratulations of a large number of friends.

Vast Amount For Insane.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, the counties of Wisconsin received $279,856.-83 for the care of chronic insane, the largest amount in the history of the state and $15,085 27 more than in 1894. Of this amount $26,230 was paid for the maintenance of state-at-large patients kept in county asylums at the rate of $3 a week as against $22,088.79 in 1894. Racine county received $12,565.80.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week having especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums must be ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1 20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

WILL NOT PARADE.

The Georgia National Guard Will Not Parade on Presidents Day.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14.—The announcement was made this afternoon by Col. John S. Candler, the senior colonel of the Georgia volunteers, that no company of the regular national guard will consent to parade on president day at the exposition, Oct. 23. The reason for this is that the exposition directors have placed the parade in charge of Captain J. F. Burke of the Gate City guards, an organization which is not enlisted in the state services, does not wear the regular state uniform and is not under officers commissioned by state authority. The judge advocate general of the state more than a year ago decided that the state militia could not legally parade with the guard. On this account that company was not invited to participate in the parades on the opening day of the exposition and liberty bell but through the action of the exposition committee they have been placed in charge of the procession to escort President Cleveland to the ground on the occasion of his visit here next week. Col. Candler is one of the most prominent Cleveland Democrats in Georgia, but it is understood that this will not prevent his insisting on a strict military observance of the law of the state.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

Owing to the Recent Defalcation Pittsburg Will Demand Interest Money.

Pittsburg, Oct. 14.—As a result of the large shortage discovered in the city attorney's office by the council investigation, Major Wm. C. Moreland, the city attorney, today tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted. It was decided today to hold the banks for the $50,000 interest paid Assistant Attorney House, and in the future to demand interest on all city deposits.

BIG DRY GOODS STORE CLOSED.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 14.—N. B. Falconer & Co's. large dry goods and millinery store was closed on a chattel mortgage this morning. It will be impossible to get the figures today, but it is believed the assets will easily cover the liabilities. The company has been in business in Omaha a great many years and has been considered one of the most substantial houses in the west, but the competition set up by the big department stores is regarded as one of the factors in the failure.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of October, A. D., 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at my office in the court house in the city of Racine. The petit jurors to serve at the November term of the Circuit Court for the Racine county, to be held on the second Monday, towit on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1895, will be drawn according to law.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1895.

O. E. Ahrens, clerk.

TROUBLE IN CHURCH.

Two Factions in the Mound Avenue Church Cannot Agree.

Complaint Made and Injunction Papers Served.

Against Pastor Holm and Others Restraining Them From Disposing of the Property—Synopsis of the Complaint, Etc.

Injunction papers were served today in the case of the First Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran congregation, a corporation, and Jens Petersen, Olle Fisher, Schris Svenling, Martin Lango and Nicholai Hanson, on their own behalf and on behalf of other persons, similarly against Viggo Holm, Jorgen Lamp, Mads C Hanson, Lars Morgenson, Peter Lenestron and others similiarly interested.

Cooper & Nelson are the attorneys for the plaintiffs. The complaint sets forth that on the 22d day of August, 1851, the First Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran congregation of the city of Racine, was duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin as a religious organization and has ever since that time existed and now exists, as an organization teaching the Lutheran faith in the city of Racine, and composed of persons of Danish nationality.

That said congregation, for more than 18 years has constituted one church and congregation in a voluntary association composed of various Lutheran churches and congregations from different states of the United States and known as the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church of America; that in or about the year 1855, said voluntary incorporation was duly incorporated, under the laws of Illinois, under the name of the Danish Evangelical Church Educational association, but still was called by the members of the association under the old name, and ever since the incorporation was known and recognized by the Lutheran church of Racine; and the plaintiffs have at all times acknowledged allegiance to said corporation and complied with its rules and been represented at the annual meetings thereof. The provisions of the by-laws duly adopted by the congregation provides that in case of disputes, or a division of said congregation that all the property and temporalities of said corporation shall be the absolute and indisputable property of that faction or portion of the congregation which shall remain faithful to the seven articles which are set forth in exhibit, in the Danish language.

It is alleged that the defendants have refused and failed to comply with section 1 of articles referred to in the complaint, by willfully refusing to abide by the rules and regulations of the Danish Lutheran Church of America, etc. That Viggo Holm, who is pastor of the congregation, has violated the constitution and by-laws of this congregation by assisting in, and personally joining as a member, another corporation, consisting of various congregations of the Lutheran faith of the United States under the corporate name of the Danish Lutheran Church of North America, contrary to the contract and agreement under which said Viggo Holm was employed by the congregation.

It is further alleged that the said Viggo Holm and others have willfully disregarded and violated the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, by encouraging and advising strife and dispute among the members of said congregation and that the said defendants have conspired together with the purpose and intent of having this congregation renounce its allegiance to the original organization of the Danish Lutheran churches of America, etc. It is further alleged that said defendant Viggo Holm, as such pastor, has used his influence among members of said congregation to create dissention and discord in said congregation and that said Viggo Holm and others of said defendants have repeatedly told these plaintiffs that they, the said defendants, would drive the plaintiffs from the congregation and deprive them of all their interest and right in the property and temporalities of said corporation and that at a meeting held at the church building on the 30th day of September, 1895 said defendants adopted resolutions against the consent and protest of the plaintiffs and without giving the plaintiffs a chance to be heard. The resolutions were in effect that the plaintiffs could no longer exist together as one congregation, and that at said meeting Viggo Holm and others repeatedly threatened plaintiffs with expulsion and repeatedly announced their intention to divide the church property and to expel all the plaintiffs from the church and their interests in the property of said corporation. It is further alleged that the plaintiffs have always been faithful to the constitution and by-laws. The complaint then gives a description of property owned by the corporation. The plaintiffs allege that they are the only true members of the congregation and that the defendants have no interest in the property described. The plaintiffs further allege that unless the defendants are enjoined from interfering with these plaintiffs and their rights to said property and the use thereof for religious purposes and for the purpose of holding meetings, and that unless the defendants are enjoined and restrained from taking any action with reference to said described property, the defendants will dispose of the same and that plaintiffs and others will suffer irreparable damage and that unless defendants are restrained they will unlawfully conspire together and by force and otherwise prevent the plaintiffs from exercising their lawful rights, etc. Names of officers are then given and plaintiffs pray judgment that they be declared rightful owners of all the real and personal property of said corporation and ask for a temporary injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants from in any wise interfering with or preventing said plaintiffs from the full, complete and undisturbed use and enjoyment of the church buildings and that the plaintiffs be declared the original members of the corporation, the First Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church of Racine, and that the defendants be forever enjoined from interfering with the plaintiffs in their rights.

Jens Petersen, president of the corporation, swears to the complaint.

Sheriff Pugh served the injunction papers about 2 o'clock.

The church in question is located on Mound avenue and has over 300 members. The trouble is one of long standing and the Journal recently contained an article in regard to the same.

Similar cases are being tried in Iowa and other states.

There will be a bitter legal fight before it is ended.

The injunction was signed by A. Cary Judd, court commissioner, and restrains the defendants from in any way, shape or manner interfering with the rights of the plaintiffs in the church property. Naturally the proceedings will create unusual interest in Danish circles and the outcome will be watched carefully.

SHEWMON'S FAREWELL.

Tendered by the B. P. O. Elks on Saturday Night.

At the meeting of the B. P. O. Elks held on Saturday evening from 50 to 60 members were present. It was the opening meeting of the session and at the same time a farewell to Allen Shewmon, an honored member. Clarence J. Richards was the toastmaster of the occasion and the dining room of the handsome hall never presented a more inviting appearance. E. C. Deane, the exalted ruler, made the farewell address, in behalf of the officers and members of the order. His remarks created great enthusiasm and loud cheers. Mr. Shewmon replied feelingly, but not of such length as he desired, for the reason that he was so overcome by the magnanimous reception that he broke down. However he was sorry to leave Racine and especially his Brother Elks. Remarks were made by other members and Brothers D. E. Roberts and others gave vocal selections and Fred Alger of Chicago, but a member of the lodge, favored the assembly with instrumental music. Two visiting brothers from Pennsylvania and Ohio were present and made remarks. The banquet came to a close at 11:30 by singing.

MAKING FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It Looks as Though the Big Fight Would Occur in Arkansas.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14.—A special to the Star from Hot Springs, Ark., says: "S. C. Huller, chief of the bureau of the information of the Florida Athletic club, will leave tomorrow morning for Little Rock thence to all towns of any consequence along the Iron mountain system to Texaskana to make arrangements for hotel accommodations for those who may attend the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight here on Oct. 31. After he completes this tour he will issue a pamphlet, giving all the information desired, concerning hotel accommodations, etc., one thousand of which will be sent out. Messrs. Brady and Vendig were very active this morning in making preparations for the great event which will be commenced in dead earnest by the middle of the week.

ARRESTED FOR GRAVE ROBBERY.

Dr. W. C. Overton Unexpectedly Discovered at Madison.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 14.—Dr. W. C. Overton, who fled two years ago from an indictment in this city for grave robbery, and has since been in London and Rio de Janeiro, was arrested last night in Madison, Wis. Sheriff McGarragh left today to bring him back for trial. His accomplices have been convicted and are serving sentences for the crime.

Overton has been living at Madison under the name of Mockler and has been subsisting on charity. He was arrested last night for drunkenness, when his identity was disclosed. He will be held to await the arrival of the Iowa officers.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 14.—Johnnie Farr, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Farr, residing five miles west of this city, was struck and killed by the 5 o'clock train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad Saturday afternoon.

FIRE DESTROYS A BLOCK.

Memphis, Oct. 14.—The Lucker block in the town of Dyersburg, Tenn., was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the T. P. A. Hotel which was entirely consumed. The guests escaped without injury. Total loss about $75,000; partly insured.

INDIANA'S TRIAL TRIP.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., Oct. 14.—The battleship Indiana passed out at 8 o'clock this morning enroute from Philadelphia to Boston for her official trial run. She is expected to anchor off Boston early tomorrow evening.

ACCIDENTS.

August Lango, employed at Clancy's coal yard, had one of his thumbs badly crushed while at work in the yards. Dr. Sauer amputated the injured member.

A little daughter of J. G. Chandler, of Lake avenue, fell down stairs this morning and fractured her elbow badly. Dr. McNitt attended the case.

There was a smash-up at Mound cemetery yesterday and a lady whose name could not be ascertained, was seriously injured.

RACINE WAS BEATEN.

Kenosha Won the Foot Ball Game on Saturday.

Racine Succeeded in Making the First Touch Down.

But the Score Stood Ten and Four—Large Crowd Witness the Contest—Several Players Were Injured.

Saturday afternoon turned out to be a very pleasant one though a little too warm for foot ball. Three thirty was the time scheduled for the game between Kenosha and Racine elevens. There was a large crowd present and many of Kenosha's belle and citizens were noticed and they were armed with tin horns and other instruments, ready to celebrate the victory should it be won. They came in wagons, carriages and on wheels and many by rail. It was about 4 o'clock when the contest was called. The Racine team had the kick off and Hueffner sent the ball far into the Kenosha's territory. Kershaw seized the pig skin and carried it ten rods back where he was downed. The teams then lined up for the first scrimmage and the first attempt to buck center failed. At this point the Racine team took a brace and by a pretty run of Hueffner the pig skin was carried behind the Kenosha goal for a touchdown. Sugden did some good interfering. Guilbert tried for a goal but failed to raise the ball high enough. Score now stood 4 to 0 in favor of Racine.

The Racine people up to this time were very enthusiastic and it looked as if our boys would be victorious without any difficulty. The ball was again taken to the center and Burton of Kenosha, made a good kick off. Smelding seized the sphere and was downed in his tracks by Kershaw. The teams lined up and the ball was lost to the Kenosha's on a fumble. Here Burton, Kenosha's left half back, took the ball around right end for a touch down. Burton tried for a goal but failed. The ball went to the center, where Guilbert kicked the ball but failed to raise it. Kershaw picked up the ball and made a gain of 20 yards. Kershaw tried to buck center but failed. Burton then tried to go around end but lost ground and Kershaw was finally forced to punt the ball. This sent the sphere into the Racine's territory but there was no one there to pick it up and run with it. As soon as the ball was kicked there was a race up the field for the ball; Rodway succeeded in falling on it. Smelding was sent through the center for five yards. At this point the Kenosha team began to kick about the timekeepers. They wanted to play a short 15 minutes, so that they would have time to play the second half and be able to catch the 4:30 train. After a few minutes the game was resumed with the Racines in possession of the ball. In the first play the ball was passed to Hueffner, who fumbled it, and Campbell fell on it. Time was called before the ball was put in play with the score 4 and 4, and ball in Racine's territory.

After an intermission of 10 minutes Guilbert started the second half with a long kick, which was fumbled and no gain was made. The Kenosha team lost the ball on four downs. The Racines tried to buck the line but didn't look for the openings in the line which were very large. After three downs Hueffner succeeded in making five yards. Up to this time no one had been injured. The next play Hueffner tried to buck center again but without gain. Time was now called and everybody wanted to know who was hurt, whether a Kenosha or a Racine man. It proved to be Yoeman, the Kenosha quarterback. In a few minutes Yoeman was behind the line again and the game once more began in earnest. The Racines now seemed to be gaining ground and were on the Kenosha's 30-yard line. Rodway carried the pig skin five more yards. Hueffner backed the line for three more but lost the ball. Kenosha lost ground and Kershaw kicked, sending the sphere to the center of the field. Rodway failed to catch it and Kimball fell on it. Lewis sprained his wrist in the scrimmage and time was called. He played the rest of the game though unable to use his hand, still strength of body and his presence gave confidence to his team. When the game was called Laine cleared the Racine's right end and it looked like another touch-down, which was prevented by C. Baker making a hard tackle. About this stage of the game several of the Racine players began to slug right and left, and after the ball was put in play, a Racine and a Kenosha player could be seen going for each other as if they were Corbett and Fitzsimmons, instead of two friendly foot ball players. Burton now took the ball around left end for a touch-down and was loudly applauded by his friends from Kenosha. After the touch-down, the Kenosha boys carried the ball to the center of the field and it was touched by several players. It then dawned upon them that they had forgotten to kick for a goal and went to make the kick. As soon as Kershaw laid down to hold the ball for the kick Lewis prevented the kick, then everybody piled on and it looked as though there would be a free-for-all fight, but such was happily averted. The referee didn't see the mon touch the ball and allowed Burton to kick for the goal in which he was successful. Score being 10-4 in favor of Kenosha. After the goal was kicked the ball went to center with Racine's kick-off. Kenosha failed to gain and lost the ball on four downs. Smelding gained five yards for Racine, then on a feigned punt Hueffner gained five more. At this point the referee gave the ball to Kenosha for some unknown reason but it didn't amount to any serious results as time was soon called with the ball in Kenosha's territory. The features of the game were Lewis's breaking through the line at will, Hueffner and Smelding also were noticed for their large gains. The weak points of the Racine athletics are the ends, they played too close to the tackles when their opponents had the ball, so that their opponents had no difficulty in making large gains. Another fault which was noticed was the amount of fumbling and the failure of the fullback to catch the ball when punted. Dixon played well at quarter back, he was very accurate in his passing and tackled well. Lewis is the backbone of the team and seems to give them a great deal of confidence. For Kenosha Kershaw and Burton did the best work, Kimball was always on hand, when the ball was fumbled. The referee did not come up to the standard. He did not watch off-side plays or else he forgot to say anything.

The line up was as follows:

Racine.		Kenosha
S. Harbridge	Center	Ayres
Gebhardt	Right guard	Cavenaugh
Lewis	Left guard	Boyd
H. Smielding	Right tackle	Van Nortwick
F. Guilbert	Left tackle	De Dieman
C. Baker	Right end	Kimball
Sugden	Left end	Campbell
Dixon	Quarter back	Yoeman
Rodway	Right half back	Lane
Silner	Left half back	Burton
Hueffner	Full back	Kershaw

Referee—Ralph Grover Umpire—Art Guilbert.

Played a Tie Game.

Foot ball elevens from the Sixth ward and Howell schools played an exciting game at Herricks flats Saturday afternoon, which ended in a tie after over three hours' play. The game was for points, 36 points to constitute a game. Both sides scored 12 points and the game was called on account of darkness. Will Smith refereed the game in a satisfactory manner. The tie will be played off next Saturday afternoon.

Population of Districts.

This morning the Milwaukee Sentinel contained an article showing the inequalities of the present apportionment in the senate and assembly districts of the state. The article also gives the official figures of the population of the senate and assembly districts in 1890 and in 1895. The Third senatorial district, comprising Racine and Kenosha counties, contained 51,849 inhabitants in 1890, and 58,658 in 1895. The First assembly district of Racine county had 18,448 people in 1890, and 21,463 in 1895; Second assembly district, 17,820 in 1890, and 19,647 in 1895; assembly district of Kenosha, 15,581 in 1890, and 17,548 in 1895.

Coming Wisconsin Reunions.

Company K., Eighth Wisconsin infantry, will hold its twenty-eighth annual reunion in this city, Oct. 30. The survivors include many well known men, among them Judge Lyon, of Madison; A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee; Senator Palmetier, of Kenosha; Theodore A. Fellows, of Genoa; A. E. Smith, of Delavan and Edward Farley, ex-chairman of the Kentucky Republican state central committee.

The physicians of this city are preparing a black list. All persons who fail to pay their bills in a certain time will be found on the list.

[First publication Oct. 2, A. D., 1895.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, RACINE County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lottie Boss, as administratrix of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1895,
and
Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1896,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Daily Journal, a daily newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of October, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

First publication Thursday Sept. 26, A. D. 1895.]

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISCONSIN.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased, representing among other things that the said deceased died seized of certain real estate therein described; that the homestead of said deceased is a part only of said tract of land, and that the whole subject to a mortgage, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell the same, and it appearing to the court that it is necessary to sell the said real estate for that purpose.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a regular term of said county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Racine on the 1st Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that this order be published at least four successive weeks before said day fixed for the hearing of said petition, in the Racine weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, and that a copy thereof be served personally on S. Wolf of the city of Racine, and on all persons interested in said estate, and residing in this county, at least twenty days before such day.

Dated September 19, A. D., 1895.

By the court.
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge, Racine County.

Wallace Ingalls atty. for petitioner.

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY.—JOSEphine McLaren, plaintiff, against James McLaren, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KEARNEY & THOMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

P. O. Address: 324 Main St., Racine, Racine County, Wis. Aug13w7t

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock Box 320, Lansing, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Vermont's Great Statesman Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura to All.

He Says Dr. Greene's Nervura is a Wonderful Medicine. It Surely Cures the Weak, Tired and Nervous.

HON. T. S. MCGINNISS.

Hon. T. S. McGinniss of Jericho, Vt., the war horse of the Democratic party, is Vermont's silver-tongued orator, and always and ever commands the attention and respect of the people. He ran at the last election as the people's candidate for governor. Such is the high standing of the man, who, out of his own experience, advises you to use Dr. Greenes' Nervura blood and nerve remedy to be cured.

"We have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in our family," he says, "and think highly of it. We could plainly see that it had the desired effect upon Mrs. McGinniss, and firmly believe that, could we have persuaded her to use the medicine, it would have cured her entirely from her extremely nervous condition, but she was greatly benefited as it was.

"We have used it in our family with good results, and have recommended it to our friends, and know of many who have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy with the best results. I do not hesitate to recommend the medicine to all. It is a wonderful medicine."

It must indeed be a great and good medicine which can call out such strong words in its praise as this recommendation of this honored statesman, for all to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to be cured. But it is a fact that doctors, statesmen, scholars, preachers, druggists and the people everywhere, unite with one voice in pronouncing this grand medicine the greatest curer of disease ever known. The weak the feeble, the nervous, the run-down and debilitated, the sufferers from poor blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney and liver diseases all are restored to health and strength by its marvelous curative powers.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

IN OUR NEW STORE.

—THE NEW—

EAGLE STORE,

CORNER STATE AND SUPERIOR STS.,

Is now open for your inspection. Our stock of Dress Goods and Underwear is complete, and we have in addition a well selected line of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

J. C. HANSEN,

STATE STREET.

C. R. UNDERWOOD,

JEWELER

418 MAIN STREET, - - RACINE, WIS.

Has the Latest, Newest and Most Attractive Line of Silverware. Just the place to make selections for wedding gifts.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

COURT RE-CONVENES.

Supreme Court Meets This Morning After a Recess.

Justice Jackson's Death Makes a Vacancy on the Bench.

Attorneys Admitted to Practice and the New Attorney General Introduced to the Court--Bar to Take Action Upon the Death of the Late Justice Jackson.

Washington, Oct. 14.—After a recess covering about four and a half months the United States supreme court re-convened at noon today with all the members of the court present. There was a fair attendance of attorneys and spectators. Secretary of State Olney, Attorney General Harmon, Assistant Attorney General Dickinson and Whitney, Solicitor General Conrad and Hon. Don M. Dickinson were among the lawyers present. The only vacant seat on the bench was that caused by the death of Justice Jackson. The proceedings were brief, consisting of the hearing of unimportant motions, the admission of a half dozen attorneys to the bar and the introduction of Attorney General Harmon to the court by his predecessor, Secretary Olney. Chief Justice Fuller announced the death of Justices Jackson and Strong, the latter retired, simply saying that the court was saddened by these events. The chief justice also referred to the custom on the part of the court of making a formal call upon the president at the beginning of term, but said the call would be foregone on account of the absence of the chief executive from the city. Acknowledging the introduction of the new attorney general as made by Secretary Olney Chief Justice Fuller said: "The court parts with the retiring attorney general with regret and welcomes his successor." A number of cases were dismissed either by stipulation or on motion of appellants and plaintiffs in error. The court then adjourned until tomorrow when it will meet to hear motions already assigned for that day. Previous to the assembling of the court, the bar met in the court room for the purpose of taking appropriate action upon the death of the late Justice Jackson. Secretary Olney was called to the chair, and Clerk McKenny of the court, was designated as secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Assistant Attorney General Dickinson S. P. Walker, B. F. Ayres, H. M. Duffield, A. H. Garland, T. B. Turley of Tennessee, Samuel Shellabarger, W. A. Maury, Thomas Wilson of Minnesota, and W. A. Suddath of Kentucky. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

ATE HASTILY COOKED HAM.

Caused the Seven Deaths at the Iowa Wedding.

Chicago, Oct 14.—It was announced today that it had been determined upon the strictest medical authority that the seven of the victims of the Sabula, Ia., poisoning horror died and some are still suffering from the deadly trichinae. Dr. LeCount, of Rush Medical college, has prepared specimens from the portions of the walls of the intestines sent to Prof. Haines, of Rush Medical college for examination, and has made a careful diagnosis of the causes which led to the seven deaths of the guests at the wedding of John W. Taplin and Anna Gage, Sept. 18. Dr. Le Count's decision in the matter as to the cause of the deaths and infection which was at first thought to be a wholesale poisoning, settled beyond a doubt that the ham hastily cooked for the wedding supper caused all the suffering.

DEATH OF ANSON A. BIGELOW.

The Well Known Chicago Lumberman Formerly of This City.

A dispatch from Chicago states that Anson A. Bigelow, one of the foremost lumbermen in the West, died last evening at his residence, 2026 Michigan avenue, from typhoid dysentry after ten days' illness. Mr. Bigelow came west in 1855 and located in this city, taking a position with the N. Pendleton Lumber company. Three years later he became a partner. He returned to Chicago in 1862 where he associated himself in business with his brothers Charles H. and W. H. Bigelow. In 1880 the brothers Bigelow became owners of immense tracts of valuable pine lands in Wisconsin near Washburn and established several sawmills there. He was married in 1869 to Miss Emma Ulmann of this city. His wife and grown son and daughter survive him.

FIRE IN A TUNNEL.

Flames Raging in the Muir Tunnel on the Northern Pacific.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 14.—Fire has been raging furiously in the Muir tunnel on the Northern Pacific, between Bozeman and Livingston for nearly a month. Efforts were made to smother the fire by sealing the tunnel and also with steam, but both were unsuccessful. The damage cannot be estimated at this time, but it is believed to be very heavy. Large quantities of earth have fallen in on the tracks. Trains are being transferred successfully over the new track recently constructed over the mountains.

Liver Trouble and Headaches

"My husband has been troubled with liver complaint and severe headaches for several years. He tried different doctors and medicines, but they did not seem to do him any good and then he began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and two boxes of Hood's Pills he is much better." Mrs. J. C. Adriance, 1712 Maple street, Racine, Wis.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Beckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentleman's favorite.

MAD RUSH OF SPECULATORS

Eager to Take Stock in African Mining Ventures.

New York, Oct. 14.—Among the passengers on the St. Louis was John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company. Mr. McCall has been abroad more than two months. In speaking of the craze over the Kaffir mining shares in London, Paris and Berlin, Mr. McCall said: The mad rush for shares in the South African mines by London investors was the most astonishing thing in the way of speculation I have ever seen. The purchasers were like so many hungry wolves who could not be fed fast enough. There seemed to be very little effort on the part of the investors to make inquiries about for what they were buying, everybody was buying and everybody did what everybody else was doing. I remember one instance. The so-called King of the Kaffirs, Barney Barnatto, who was once I believe, a circus performer, announced in London the opening of a new mine in the Transvaal, called "The Coffin." It was, I believe, about seven feet long and four feet deep. No one in London knew anything about the mine but the shares were put upon the market, and in no time they were at fabulous premium. Of course, this is merely public speculation, and it is only a matter of time when the bubble will burst. The bursting has got to come, and when the reaction sets in, it will be in my opinion, in favor of American securities. Financiers in London are already beginning to turn their gaze from South Africa to America."

BURNED IN A PIT.

Another Fatal Accident Occurs at a Mill Near Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 14.—Two converters at the Frankstown mill of Jones and Laughlins overturned at 3:40 o'clock this morning, and 16 tons of molten metal poured into the pit below where a score or more men were at work. One man was fatally burned, three dangerously, and four others sustained serious injuries. The names are: Squire Watson, widower, terribly burned about head and body, will die; John B. Burr, Wm. Edwards, Charles Freeborn, Wm. C. Faulkner, Thomas W. Faulkner, Frank Kerling, Samuel Lowe. The injured were removed to the hospital where everything possible was done to alleviate their suffering. The physicians say Watson will die and that the chances of recovery are against Burr, Edwards and Freeborn. The burns of the others are painful, but not dangerous. The responsibility for the accident has not yet been placed, but it is said to have been unavoidable. The damage to the mill was not very heavy.

The accident occurred while the men were in the act of raising converter No. 1 which contained overeight tons of molten metal. It is raised by compressed air power. Samuel Love and John Tunney were working at it and before they got it raised the men working at converter No. 2 started to raise it also. The metal ran out of converter No. 1, and the men became so excited over the possibility of an explosion that they let go of the compressed air machine and allowed the converter to drop. They came down with a crash, and threw the metal in every direction and enveloped nearly all the men employed in that portion of the mill.

FASTED FOR TWO MONTHS.

Mrs. John A. Grover's Nourishment Was Only a Glass of Milk.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 14.—Mrs. John S. Grover, who died at Laramie yesterday of starvation, had taken no nourishment except a glass of milk for over two months. From 200 pounds in weight she wasted away to 75 pounds. A most extraordinary circumstance in this connection is that the alimentary canal failed absolutely to perform its offices for ten weeks prior to death. Local physicians regard the case as one of the most extraordinary in medical annals—offering as the only possible explanation the theory that some brain disorder interfered with the natural processes of the body in such a way as to prevent physical wasting away. She lost the power of speech two weeks ago, and made herself understood by signs. She apparently suffered no pain. She was a half-sister of the world-known Sarah Althea Hill Sharon.

WANT THEM RECOGNIZED.

Efforts to Have the Confederates Admitted to National Soldiers' Homes.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 14.—George Hazzard, a well-known politician and a member of Custer post, G. A. R., of this city, at a regular meeting of the post, gave notice that he would Saturday next offer a resolution providing that Custer post appoint a committee of five to memorialize congress for the passage of a law doing away with the distinction between federal and confederate veterans so far as relates to their admission to national soldiers' homes; in short, that disabled ex-confederate soldiers be admitted to the national soldiers homes on exactly the same basis as ex-Union soldiers. The proposed resolution has stirred up much feeling in the post, many members being outspoken against its passage.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, etc. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-earned reputation of fifty years' standing.

HIS FIRST SERMON.

Rev. E. L. Eaton Preached at the First M. E. Church Yesterday.

Church Filled With the Largest Congregations of the Year.

An Eloquent and Pleasing Talker—Synopsis of the Sermon—Interesting Sermons Preached at Other Churches.

Rev. E. L. Eaton, D. D., the new pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, preached his first sermon yesterday morning and evening. Every seat in the spacious edifice was occupied, in fact it was one of the largest congregations of the year. The usual preliminary services were held, the choir singing appropriate hymns, the pastor delivering an impressive prayer and reading from the scriptures.

Just before the collection was taken Rev. Mr. Eaton said it might be appropriate at this time to state that he expected to move into the parsonage next week. His goods had arrived and his family which, he might remark, was quite a menagerie, would be on exhibition soon. This little preliminary caused quite a pleasant flurry in the congregation.

Dr. Eaton remarked that twelve years ago he received a call from the First M. E. church of Racine, and that he wanted to come but was not permitted to do so. "Twelve years later the call came again, and I am here."

He took for his text the 29th verse of the 10th chapter of Acts—"Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask, therefore, with what intent ye have sent for me."

He said that he considered the text an appropriate one for the occasion; that no doubt, if he did his duty, he should soon learn why he was sent for, as Peter did when he obeyed the call of Cornelius.

The general thoughts were—that Peter went immediately; that he preached the plain gospel truth; that he learned God to be no respecter of persons.

He said that Peter's preaching to Cornelius and his family was an instance when the congregation was all present, for Cornelius said: "Now therefore are we all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."

He considered the above sentence the grandest in the Bible.

He had never preached to but two congregations where all were present. One was a congregation of prisoners; the other a congregation of lunatics, and they were present by force of circumstances.

He would like to preach to a congregation where they were always "all present."

He trusted that his pastorate should be blessed by God and that great good might be accomplished.

The sermon was packed with good wholesome truths, and surely all had an opportunity to carry away "his portion."

Last evening he again preached to a large congregation and made a very favorable impression.

Second M. E. Church.

Rev. Charles S. Lane and wife were tendered a magnanimous welcome back to the church yesterday. The interior of the handsome little edifice was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers and in the back grounds a motto, "Welcome Back." It was indeed a cordial greeting. In the evening there was the largest gathering of people ever seen in the house of God, in fact it was packed. The reverend gentleman took for his text: "Neither do I Condemn Thee," the Saviour's way of treating sinners. It was an eloquent discourse. The music by the choir was of a special character, Mr. Lunn presiding at the organ. New chairs were provided for the choir and many improvements will be made this year. Rev. Mr. Lane expects a very successful year in every way and he deserves it, for a more hard-working and painstaking pastor cannot be found within Methodist circles. God speed Mr. Lane and his flourishing little church.

Baptist Church.

A large congregation gathered last night at the First Baptist church to listen to the first of a series of popular discourses to the young men by the pastor, Rev. D. B. Cheney. The subject last evening was "Young Men for the Times." Mr. Cheney took for his text I Kings 2:2, "Show thyself a man." This as David's dying charge to his son and successor, Solomon. It is good advice for every young man today. The influence of young men on the age in which they live is very great. They may almost be said to have made the history of the world. Never was there a grander time than the present in which to live and act. What manner of men ought our young men to be? Our times demand patriotic young men. This is a day of great problems. On their solution hinges the prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic. In the giant struggle for the maintenance of law, for the purity of the ballot, for the establishment of civic righteousness, for the overthrow of the saloon, for the preservation of our national institutions and our national life, patriotism of the highest type is demanded. Our times demand young men of sterling integrity of character. Men are anxious to take the short cut to wealth and fame and power. As a result our modern civilization is honeycombed with fraud. It has passed into a proverb "A man cannot be scrupulously honest and succeed in business." It's a devil's lie. Men ought to be honest not because it is policy but because honesty is right. Our times demand courageous young men. As you go into business or professional life see to it that no man puts a collar around your neck. Be able to say with the heroic Paul, "I call no man master." Have the courage of your convictions, courage to say "no" when temptations assail; courage to say "no" when siren voices lure to destruction; courage at all times to stand for the truth, for right, for God. Our times demand christian young men. Only as you reach this theme do you touch the corner stone of real character. Jesus Christ is the young man's friend, counsellor, helper, Redeemer, God. The subject of the second discourse in this series to be delivered next Sunday evening will be "Young Men and Popular Fallicies."

First Presbyterian Church.

The pulpit of this church was supplied by Rev. J. W. Cochran, of Madison, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at that place. His morning sermon was from the text Matthew 10:39 and was a forcible presentation of the great truth contained therein. His closing words were strong, eloquent and beautiful. They left such a deep impression upon the audience that a larger gathering than usual greeted him in the evening. The evening discourse was founded upon the text Lamentations 4:17 and was a just arraignment of the government of England for allowing the demands of selfish trade and commerce to over-ride the demands of conscience and duty. This was illustrated by the action of England in forcing opium upon the Chinese against the wishes of that government, in order to make millions of pounds for revenue, and the keeping of the Armenian under Turkish bondage when Russia would have freed and protected that christian land except for the conditions imposed by the Berlin treaty. He closed with a fine rendition of that grand poem, "Ring out the old, ring in the new." Mr. Cochran reminds one somewhat of that gifted preacher, Rev. Mr. Barr, who was called to Kalamazoo, by his youthful appearance, enthusiastic spirit and dramatic utterances. The quartette choir rendered some very choice music which was greatly enjoyed, particularly the opening anthem, "Te Deum in F" by Kotaschmar, and the offertory, "I Lay My Sins on Jesus." The evening anthem "Now Thank we all Our God," and the offertory "Memories of Galilee," a solo by Miss Deane were exquisite gems that will linger long and sweetly in the hearts of all who heard them.

Y. W. C. A. Classes.

Three classes will open at the Young Women's association tonight at 7:45 o'clock. "Current Events" will be conducted by Mrs. Flett, and for any one who wishes to be more intelligent on the events of the day this class will be most valuable. Mrs. Hotchkiss will teach dressmaking and Miss Lizzie Jones will conduct a class for foreign girls who wish to improve their reading, writing and speaking in English. All young women are invited.

The social given by the Y. W. C. A. delegates who attended the Milwaukee convention will be held on Saturday night instead of Tuesday this week, owing to the fact that some will not return until the middle of the week. All who could not attend the convention should go and enjoy the enthusiasm and reports of those who did attend. All friends are invited.

ANOTHER DEATH REPORTED.

Four Lives Lost in a Trolly Car Accident.

Pittsburg, Oct. 14.—O. J. Baldwin, of Youngsville, Pa., a victim of last night's west end trolly car accident, died at the hospital this morning. This makes four deaths so far, and several others are in a critical condition. The accident was caused by a brake chain, and the fact that the trolley left the wire. The motorman attempted to stop the runaway car by reversing the current, but there was no current. The conductor and motorman both went down with the passengers and were badly injured.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AN AGED BISHOP DEAD.

Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Richard Durnford, bishop of Chichester, died suddenly today, aged 98 years.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

The Citizens of Racine and Vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

F. K. BULL, Prest. A. P. STARR, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

TWO REPORTS MADE.

Subject of Church Unity Discussed by the Episcopalians.

Majority Report Extends to Bishops an Increased Power.

Various Reasons Set Forth by the Minority Against the Adopting of the Majority Report—The Entire Matter Made a Special Order.

Minneapolis, Oct. 14.—The subject of church unity came to the front almost at the opening of the session of the Episcopal house of deputies this morning. A report was presented by a majority of the committee on amendments to the constitution presenting an amendment empowering any bishop to recognize congregations outside the Episcopal church and take them under his spiritual care, provided such congregation subscribe to the Episcopal creed, in which case it need not necessarily be confirmed.

A minority report signed by six members of the committee as presented by Rev. J. J. Faude of Minneapolis. The minority opposed the amendment because it touched the book of Common prayer, gave bishops the rights to set aside the customs and canons of the church, even gave a bishop power to celebrate mass if a congregation desired without confirmation, would alienate many from the church and had no compensating advantages. In the mind of the minority the amendment instead of being a step toward church unity was really aggregation and not spiritual unity. The report called attention to the fact that there had been absolutely no response to the advances made by they church toward unity in the Chicago Lambeth declaration and that this move was premature. Even if it passed the minority believed that the few congregations would avail themselves of the privilege. The whole matter was made a special order. Governor Prince finally won his point by a substantially unanimous vote. The term "presiding officer of the house of bishops" was substituted for "primate" in article one.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A Large Eel.

Charles Hoffman and Peter Bully caught an eel from off of the harbor piers this morning in a dip net, that measured 39 inches long and weighed between five and six pounds. It was one of the largest eels ever caught in this vicinity.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

The old story of Prometheus is a parable. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire, and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Caucasus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was pecked away. Are his sufferings to be imagined?

Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fire. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overtasked, the bowels become clogged, they cannot dispose of the food that is given them. The impurities back up on the liver. Then come the vultures—the torments of a diseased liver.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is more than equal to the vultures of dyspepsia and its kindred diseases. Every atom of the "Discovery" is like a ferret, wherever it is sent. It is as sure as the needle of the compass. There is no more need of suffering from dyspepsia than there is of hanging ones self. Sold by all medicine dealers the world over.

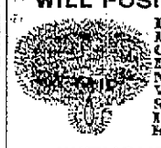
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT

Trade Mark—Dr. A. Owen

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

The latest and only scientific and practical Electric Belt made, for general use, producing a genuine current of Electricity, for the cure of disease, that can be readily felt and regulated both in quantity and power, and applied to any part of the body. It can be worn at any time during working hours or sleep, and

WILL POSITIVELY CURE



RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO
GENERAL DEBILITY
LAME BACK
NERVOUS DISEASES
VARICOCELE
SEXUAL WEAKNESS
IMPOTENCY
KIDNEY DISEASES

WITHOUT MEDICINE

Electricity, properly applied, is fast taking the place of drugs for all Nervous, Rheumatic, Kidney and Urinal Troubles, and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed.

Any sluggish, weak or diseased organ may by this means be roused to healthy activity before it is too late.

Leading medical men use and recommend the Owen Belt in their practice.

OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Contains fullest information regarding the cure of acute, chronic and nervous diseases, prices, and how to order, in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages, will be mailed, upon application, to any address for 6 cents postage.

The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.

MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY,
The Owen Electric Belt Bldg., 201 to 211 State Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World
MENTION THIS PAPER.

TRADE FALLING OFF.

New York's Trade with Cuba Depreciated $1,000,000 a Month.

New York, Oct. 14.—Mr. Waydell of Waydell & Co., steamship owners, at 21 Old Slip, in commenting upon the vast falling off of New York's trade with Cuba, and the consequent withdrawal of several steamships from the Cuban trade said today: The regular steamship lines between New York and Cuba are the Wilson, the Waydell, the Munson and the Spanish. "Until trade fell off owing to the insurrection, the Wilson line sent two ships a week to Cuba, the Spanish and the Waydell lines three ships each a month, and the Munson line about two ships a month. In round numbers, I should say that up to last spring New York sent 15 steamers a month to Cuba. At least six of these vessels have been taken off inconsequence of the depreciation of trade. "Capitalists and manufacturers have lost confidence in the Cuban trade and are not taking any chances of losing their money and so are not shipping goods to Cuba on speculation. The only goods being shipped are for spot cash and there is very little ready cash in Cuba because the local trade is paralyzed and so many temporary residents have left, taking their money back to Spain with them. Those who have remained in Cuba are very poor.

"We used to ship large quantities of machinery and provisions, and especially canned provisions to Cuba, but now all of the Cuban factories are idle and there is only call for machinery repairs. I may safely say that New York's trade with Cuba has fallen off over $1,000,000 a month since the insurrection began."

E. T. Billings photographed the Racine base ball club yesterday.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

LAKE VESSEL FOUNDERS.

Three Lives Lost by the Foundering of the Nellie Duff.

Lorain, O., Oct. 14.—The schooner Nellie Duff foundered two miles off this port last night. The captain and two men were drowned. One man was rescued.

Columbus, O., Oct. 14.—A special dispatch from Lorain, O., says a tug brought in a man found clinging to a mast. He is unable to talk. His vessel is said to have sunk and three lives lost.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, but Hood's Sarsaparilla drives it from the system and makes pure blood.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

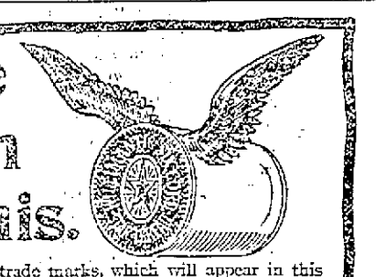
—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try? Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

Tell the Children about this.



Cut out three of these winged trade marks, which will appear in this paper, and send them to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread

With your address, and a two cent stamp. In return you will receive a beautiful set of paper doll dresses, in colors, for girls and boys, and an instructive book on sewing. Willimantic Star Thread is best for machine sewing or hand sewing. Ask the dealer for it.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

A WONDERFUL MAN!

WAPAKONETA

The Great Indian Medicine Man of the Miami and Pottawattamie Indians.

The Doctor will positively be at Racine three (3) days—July 4th, 5th and 6th—and will return two (2) days in each month for one year.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

The Sick Treated Free - - Office at Hotel Racine.

The doctor announces to the people of Racine that all who apply July 4th, 5th and 6th will be treated services free. The doctor makes this extraordinary liberal offer to demonstrate his Indian medicine in the cure of diseases. Come early and avoid the rush. The doctor was taken west when a small boy in 1809, by his uncle, who was employed and sent by the government to trade with the

INDIANS.

The doctor became a favorite of the Indian Medicine Men. He was permitted to delve into secrets of their medicines. For twenty-one (21) long years he spent his best energies in learning the secrets of nature's wonderful remedies contained in Roots, Barks, Gums, Buds, Berries, Leaves and Plants, placed there by the Great Creator for the healing of mankind. Marvelous—The doctor can tell you all your complaints by simply looking at you and without asking any questions. Consultation Free in all diseases of men, women and children. Wonderful cures performed. Perfect cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken—Catarrh, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, Eye, Ear, Kidney, Bladder, Piles, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Lost Manhood. All female complaints and weak children promptly cured. Young and middle aged men troubled with nervous debility, loss of memory, weakness of body and brain, loss of energy, organic weakness, kidney and bladder affection or any form of special diseases can now find a speedy cure. Write—Thousands cured at home by letter. Send a lock of your hair, age, weight, build, enclose a stamp for reply, and you will be told all your complaints by return mail. Address all letters to DR. CHAS. MENDENHALL, Racine, Wis. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases, caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates, is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us. Free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wisc., by F. HARBRIDGE, 472 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. DEANE, - Editor and Manager.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.

Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.

THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.

The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, In Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

POPULISTS RULE.

As a gentle reminder of a once flourishing craze, comes the wail from Kansas on the part of Mrs. Mary Lease. She affirms that the Populist party has passed into the hands of an organization, whose only aim is political gain, and whose sense of patriotism is but little better than highway robbery. It is in the following words that Mrs. Lease characterizes the Populist party in Kansas as it exists today:

"As a result, dishonesty and corruption prevailed in every department of the state. Worthless school bonds were purchased, pardons to the state convicts were sold, railroad assessments were reduced. When our laboringmen at Pullman were compelled to choose between starvation and slavery the fusion Populist state officials took bribes from the Pullman Palace Car company, reduced the assessments on the palace cars, and the railroads of the state grew fat upon the spoils of office and attempted to crush and destroy any or all who exposed the schemes of robbery. This year this same gang of thieves are manipulating the affairs of the state. The party sprang into power openly opposed to corporation attorneys and railroad rule, yet its state chairman has indorsed the candidacy of a corporation lawyer for chief justice."

Mrs. Lease was an office holder and spent many of her best efforts in behalf of the party in its infancy. She certainly ought to be conversant with the manipulations of the Populist organization. The party was formed simply for spoils it was composed of persons who could no longer hope for recognition in the older parties. As is the result in such cases, those having the longest service in other parties rise to supremacy. Such has been the case in Kansas.

Mrs. Lease shows that corruption has been the characteristic trait of the party since its foundation; that the pledges to the people have not been carried out; and that corporations have been granted privileges in direct opposition to the Populist platform. We could hardly expect Mrs. Lease to say anything worse concerning the older political parties than she does of the Populist. As Kansas was the hotbed of the so called reform craze, so today it is the first to rise in rebellion against the numerous outrages committed under the title of Populism, and it is only a warning of the way the Populist office-holders everywhere are to go. We have long been of the opinion that such was the state of the Populist regime, and have been looking for some such outburst against the corruption, but the surprising part is that, one of the founders of that party, an office holder, and an earnest worker for reform, should condemn the rule in such an unreserved manner. The statement is a confirmation of what has long been known but never officially given to the public.

AN ANARCHY ADVOCATE.

Charles W. Mawbray, an anarchist was invited to address his admirers at Hahnis grove near Chicago, last Sunday. After expressing regret that his audience was smaller than he had expected, he attributed the absence of many to their fear of disturbance by the "hired minions of the tyrant capitalists." He said "every second workingman you meet will tell you that the anarchist is the foe of society." This he attributed to the ignorance of workingmen. He told his hearers that "Americans are not ruled by law or government, but by injunction," and that "this beautiful country is reaching the end of its prosperity." That "they are lacking in common sense". He said: "There should be no national flag. Anarchy knows no country's banner. Its color is a universal one—the glorious red flag."

He told his hearers that their "talk of liberty is nonsense;" that they "have only the liberty to do what they are told;" that they "are worse than the negro who was sold into slavery." His mission in Chicago was to organize societies and educate his fellows. He said: "When that is done the time is not far distant when oppressive mankind will rise, as their forefathers did, battling on Bunker hill, under the red flag, not the stars and stripes, but the glorious red flag of triumph. When the people understand how to act and live like men, honest and upright, there will be no need of government. Destroy the government and you will."

At this point of the speaker's crazy harangue the heavy hand of a policeman fell upon his shoulder, and the speech was cut short. He was allowed to abuse the police and the press and his hearers, but when he insulted the national flag and advised the destruction of the government, he is hustled off the platform. He will probably claim that he was denied freedom of speech and will pose as a martyr.

This foreigner comes to tell us what our civil duties are. They are to destroy our government and rally around the red banner of anarchy. The humiliating fact is that American citizens will tolerate this blatant enemy of law and order, but the action of the police in not allowing him to cast insult upon the flag of the country, was timely and commendable. He has no conception of the condition of labor here nor of the intelligence and dignity of the American workingman. To admit that he is sincere in the opinions he promulgates is to convict him of utter ignorance and folly.

HONORING THE FLAG.

We commend the action of a good sister of charity in Chicago to the consideration of schools in Illinois, which are opposed to hoisting the flag under compulsion, also to the law makers who passed an act compelling them to do so. She told her priest that the school over which she presided hoisted the flag because the teachers love the emblem of our nationality, and not because they were compelled to do so, and she asked him if that was right. The good father informed her that it was right and that no more fitting place could be found over which to unfurl "old glory" than over the schools of the country, whether public, parochial or private. This is sound doctrine. There is no patriotism displayed in flying the national flag under compulsion, but there is a whole lot of patriotism when it is flung to the winds through pure love and devotion to it. In this little episode is a well defined lesson. Do not compel men to love and reverence the stars and stripes, but impel them to do so. That is much the better way. There is an impressive story of a certain confederate officer during the war, riding into camp with a captured union flag trailed by him contemptuously in the dust. The confederate ranks, through which he rode, gazed at the spectacle for a moment and then a universal shout of protest was heard and the officer was compelled to lift it up. It was in Stonewall Jackson's command and when he heard of the incident he said his soldiers did the right thing. They were born under that flag; many of them had fought under it in Mexico, and they could not bear to see it dishonored, even though they were fighting then under another and a newer flag. These confederate soldiers were not compelled to thus pay tribute to the old flag, but they were impelled to do so through the regard they had once felt for it. And the honor they paid it on that day of battle has never been surpassed.

The czar of Russia, has had a peaceful and uneventful reign so far. The Nihilists and all the other terrible people in the vast empire ruled by him, have been laying low in the hope that he would grant some measures of reform, such as would give a resemblance to popular government. But he has not done so. Nicholas II is more autocratic than his father, much more so than his grandfather, whose legs were blown off by the fateful dynamite bombs. Now these Nihilists are after him and they threaten to follow him up until they plant him in a bloody grave. It has been said "uneasy is the head that wears a crown." Thrice uneasy is the head that wears the imperial diadem of Russia. And it is made uneasy because he will not grant his people a constitutional form of government, such as is enjoyed by the other nations of Europe, save and except the domain of the "unspeakable Turk." When the czar of Russia comes down to modern ideas of government he will have no need to fear for his head or his legs.

Satan has whispered into the ear of a man named Leo his latest suggestion of an infernal weapon of death more diabolically destructive than any that has preceded it. This new weapon is only 27 inches long, weighs but eight pounds and throws out a pellet the diameter of a pea and half an inch long. Its penetrating power exceeds that of any other rifle in use. Its power is represented as being equal to 60 inches of oak, or three-quarters of an inch of steel, with a velocity of from 2,400 to 2,600 feet per second. It will kill easily at the distance of a mile, and the soldier armed with it can be loaded down with twice the number of rounds of ammunition than ordinarily. The government has bought the patent for $20,000.

L. E. Cooley, international vice president of the Deep Waterways association, said prior to the convention: "From the present outlook the Cleveland convention will be made the most notable of any gathering yet held in this country for the furtherance of deep waterways. The aim is not to have a mass meeting, but a representative body. Great efforts are being made to secure papers from acknowledged authorities on the various topics discussed, and the convention will result in an important increase in the literature of deep waterways." The result was all that Mr. Cooley predicted.

France sent money, men and ships to aid us in establishing our independence. Now that Cuba is making the same endeavor we not only refuse to follow the example of France, but we have set ourselves to the task of preventing private aid from American sympathisers reaching the Cuba shore. It looks bad.

While Col. Bob Ingersoll was delivering an address at a soldiers re-union someone picked his pocket of several hundred dollars. We doubt not the genial Bob has a little hell of his own, a private affair, to which he mentally consigns this particular class of sinners. And Xoqa will have to stay there too.

ABOUT LANGUAGES.

The Philadelphia Record deplores the neglect of the Spanish language in our public schools. We do not see that it is necessary that our children be taught the language of Spain any more than the language of dozens of other countries. It is true that our neighbors below us are of Spanish descent mostly, and speak the Spanish tongue, but in order to facilitate intercourse between us and them it is more necessary for those people to learn English than for us to learn Spanish. Our population numbers for more than all the countries of Mexico, Central and South America combined. We are the dog, they are the tail, and it is for us and not them to do the wagging.

The English language is making immense strides in the linguist world. It is now the prevailing language among civilized peoples and it will ultimately become the almost universal language. The English language is spoken in the United States, with its 70,000,000 of people, in the vast area of British North America, in the great continent of Australia and contiguous islands, in the many states of South Africa, to a great extent in India and in numerous other pastures of the globe, not counting the mother land, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It is more necessary for other nations to learn English than it is for the English speaking peoples to learn other tongues.

The deputy collector of a Massachusetts internal revenue district, John Parker by name, has been dismissed from the service on the charge of offensive partisanship. Parker was owner and editor of a paper in which he has for some time past been severely criticising and cartooning the administration. When asked to explain he wrote an insulting and disrespectful reply, and the latter more than the newspaper articles was the cause of his removal. Served him right, whether he be a Republican or Democrat. He had a perfect right to denounce the administration, if he honestly thought it should be denounced, but his sense of honor ought to have reminded him of the fact that it was his duty to resign his office before doing so.

Senator Mills has not shut down since he went abroad. He has been grinding away on the theories of finance and he has found out that silver does not yield as much good money to the bushel as he once thought it did. In other words from an enthusiastic 16 to 1 silver man he has been converted to a sound money advocate. All good Democrats are gradually getting around to the same common sense view. We congratulate the senator on his change of heart. His next move will probably be one in the right direction on the tariff question.

Uncle Sam will soon have his 45th daughter and her name will be Utah. She has not had the best reputation, but it is expected that she has reformed. In fact the old man had to put her in a reform school and keep her under strict watch in order to effect her reformation. Having at last passed her period of probation she will be duly received into the great sisterhood next July. Our venerable uncle has ordered another star placed on the flag in her honor. May it never be dishonored by any further practice of Mormon polygamy.

The open or closed saloon promises to be more vital issue in the New York campaign than either the money or the tariff questions. As the Republicans in their state convention have declared for the maintenance of Sunday laws, the Democrats are certain to declare against them and a big fight will be precipitated with the better element of the people on one side and all the evil element on the other. The Republicans look for support from the laboring people as they claim it is in their interest the saloons are closed.

Talking about free trade there is no area of territory in the wide world where it is so absolutely carried out to the letter as it is in the area of the United States, which includes more territory than the half of Europe. Among the forty-four states comprising our Union trade and commerce between them is free as water. It is only against the outside world that we would build a protective wall, and that mainly to insure good wages to American working men.

The Indian strikers go to greater lengths than their white brethren. A Minnesota man hired Indians to help gather in his crops. They went on a strike and to make it effective, captured the unfortunate farmer and threatened to scalp and burn him at the stake. It is to be hoped this method of enforcing a strike will not prove contagious.

Mr. Flower appears to be getting a great deal of uncomplimentary advertising these days from the State Press. The Green Bay Gazette gives him the following, and without any charge per line:

"Frank Flower is still "harping on my daughter." His latest alleged discovery is that the Wisconsin State administration is chock full and running over with "lying, huckstering and chaotic incompetency." Frank would rather say vicious things than truthful things; and fortunately for him, unfortunately for those who must listen to him, his special talent lies in the direction of saying vicious things."

The Milwaukee Sentinel asks:

"Why is it that the organs, which, a couple of years ago, were clamoring for cheap goods are now unmistakably delighted whenever they have an opportunity to announce that the price of any commodity has risen?"

It is simply the old story over again, blowing hot and cold with the same mouth. And the party those organs represent will be served by the people as the traveller was by the Satyr. It will be turned out in the cold.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY

The following table is compiled from the consular reports, No. 180, for September, 1895, published by the bureau of statistics at Washington:

TRADES.	United States. 1891.	England. 1884.	France. 1894.	Germany. 1894.
Bricklayers	$21.18	$7.56	$5.74	$4.21
Masons	21.00	7.68	5.39	4.67
Plumbers	19.00	7.90	6.10	4.25
Carpenters	15.26	7.60	6.20	4.11
Blacksmiths	16.02	7.37	5.81	4.00
Draymen and teamsters	10.80	5.37	5.67	2.96
Laborers, porters, etc.	8.88	4.70	4.00	3.11
Printers	16.42	7.17	6.64	......
Tailors	......	7.40	5.69	3.41
Tinsmiths	14.35	6.60	5.60	3.35

We have selected the foregoing ten trades as fairly representative of all. The averages are for the whole country. If limited to the large cities, they would be somewhat greater but for the smaller towns they would be correspondingly less.

The hours of labor per week are generally 60 except in Germany, where 66 hours is the most general.

The average weekly wages of the nine trades mentioned for the United States is $15.87. Of the ten for England the average is $6.35. For France, $5.65, and for Germany the average is $3.79.

The average in the United States is about two and a third times the average in England; a little less than three times the average for France and more than four times the average for Germany.

As the statistics are gathered by our consuls, under instructions of the department of state, their accuracy will not be questioned. Later statistics might differ somewhat, but not materially or the government would not have sent out the foregoing during the last month.

It will be noticed that the trades mentioned in the table are such as do not come in competition with the same trades in other countries. The wages of workmen in the iron, cotton and woolen mills are not given. The reason why is not stated in the report. It is, however, safe to infer that wages in other trades bear about the same relation as those bear that are given. If this inference is correct, it is evident that in the manufacture of iron, cotton and woolen goods our mechanics must have better machinery and must work with more energy or they cannot compete successfully with the mechanics of other countries.

With the protective features of the present tariff which the senate gave the Wilson bill after it was adopted by the Democratic house, our manufacturers are able to keep their mills running—but the leaders of the dominant party are pledged to amend the present tariff and destroy all the protection it affords to labor as soon as they have the power, and thus redeem their platform promise made in 1892. Any voter who casts his ballot for a Democratic candidate can easily see, from a study of the foregoing table, whether he is voting so as to promote the industrial interests of his own country or those of other lands.

As at least 95 per cent. of the value of all manufactured products are due to mental and manual labor, and as wages are the means by which the wage-earner procures a home for his wife and children—with all that the word home implies—the tariff question becomes of greater importance than any other that can be presented for his considerate action.

HERETICAL OPINIONS.

The Atlanta Constitution evidently feels a bit sore over the decision of Bowler regarding the sugar, and says some things about it that are not sweet. Why the Constitution should feel so much interest in the sugar bounty is not apparent as Atlanta is not in a cane but an iron district. The paper asks "Why congress should meet while Bowler is in office?" It also declares that if a clerk in the treasury department has the gall to decide that laws are unconstitutional, the supreme court may as well be abolished." Can it be that the Constitution is not as sound a Democratic paper as it formerly was? It looks that way because it talks that way. It is possible that it may have become infected with heretical views regarding the tariff and has come to see that protection for the iron industries of its locality is equally as good as protection of the sugar industry of Louisiana, and that in fighting the battle of the sugar producers he is striking a blow for the rolling mills as well. The case of the Constitution had better be investigated. As manufacturers increase in the southern states there will be a growth in protective tariff ideas. They have already taken deep root in the manufacturing districts.

Col. Bob Ingersoll in his recent address to his old comrades at Elmwood, Ills., said: "I do not know which is better, life or death. It may be that death is the greatest gift that ever came from nature's open hands." Col. Ingersoll is not alone in his estimate of death. Socrates more than 2,000 years ago declared "that it is just as good to die as it is to be born." Our own Henry Ward Beecher once said "that death at the worst is only perfect rest and peace." Archbishop Fenelon, in his lives of the ancient great philosophers, tells the story of the pious sons of a certain priestess, if we remember rightly their names were Chebulos and Bito. These dutiful sons finding that the sacred oxen which were to drag her chariot to the temple of the goddess were wanting, harnessed them selves to it and conveyed her to the shrine. Pleased and gratified with their filial conduct the priestess prayed that the goddess should bestow upon them her choicest blessing. The prayer was granted, and the next morning both her sons were found dead.

It may be that death is the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon us. Who knows?

It is believed in Washington that the administration is about to make the bold venture of interfering to some extent in Cuban affairs. Among other reasons for this proposed intervention is the fact that American interests of that island are very large and constantly increasing. Many of the sugar plantations are run either by resident American owners or by American capital and it is the duty of the government to see that these interests are respected. A vast amount of damage has been inflicted on property belonging to Americans already. The interests of humanity also require that an end be put to the inhuman atrocities perpetrated there, even upon women and children. Should Mr. Olney take this step, it is quite certain he will be backed up by the public sentiment of the country.

The Chicago Times-Herald has taken the pains to feel the popular pulse as to which is preferable, a long or a short presidential campaign. In an interview with many of the business men of Chicago there was an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of short campaigns. Inquiries sent to the national committee men elicited replies from most of them. Of 37 states and territories 31 of the Republican committee men favored the short and six the long campaign. Of the Democratic committee men 14 states were favorable to the short and seven to the long campaign. These replies are without doubt a sure index of popular sentiment. We have so many elections that people grow weary of being in perpetual political turmoil.

Devotees of the wheel will please take notice that the manner of riding them that is so much in vogue is not only certain to develop a generation of humpbacks, but threatens a more immediate and disastrous result. Cases of incurable spinal disease, and at least one fatal case of spinal meningitis are directly traceable to the bent-over bicycle position.

Chicago had to turn away 11,000 children from her public schools because there are not school houses enough. There are plenty of saloons, however, and to spare, in that city for all who wish to frequent them. No danger of any one being turned away.

It is estimated that the completion of the Chicago drainage canal will lower the lakes from four to six inches and much alarm is expressed thereat. The Canadians threaten to bring suit against the city of Chicago if their interests are damaged by the canal.

The Atlanta Constitution says that among the people of Kentucky Wat Hardin is a name to swear by. We fear there is more swearing being done by the Democrats of that state at Wat, than by him. It looks that way. "Sweet spirit hear" me swear.

In Jamesburg, Kans., the pastor of the Baptist church there, considerately postponed a baptism that was to come off last Sunday, so as not to interfere with a baseball game that was set for the same hour. There is nothing illiberal about a Kansas preacher.

The iron boom is being followed by the lumber boom. There has been a recent advance in lumber of 50 cents to $1 on white pine and $1 to $2.50 on yellow. And trade is better than before the advance took place. The white pine men are expecting another advance soon.

Those who do not like the New York Republican declaration in favor of the Sunday law, are at liberty to choose the Democratic proposition. "The enforcement of law is tyranny."

Iowa is beginning to feel proud. She not only raises the biggest corn crop of any state in the union, or in the world, but the strongest battle ship in the American navy is named for her.

What is the matter with the St. Louis Republic, strong Democratic paper as it is, that it should call for the repeal of the civil service law? Will the Republic please answer?

In Curing
Torturing
Disfiguring
Skin Diseases
Cuticura
Works
Wonders

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

The greatest matter to come up in the next meeting of the women's congress, is likely to be the question "Why is it necessary to put a side saddle on a horse when they go out to take a canter, any more than it is necessary to put one on a bicycle?" Its consideration will no doubt be the occasion of a great deal of discussion as it is a matter of wheel or whoa to the fair sex.

The managing board of the St. Louis exposition, lack considerable of possessing an average stock of common sense. They have set apart a night designated as "A. P. A. night" and another called "Catholic Night;" such action cannot by any means add to the popularity of the exposition. No good can result from it, but much harm may.

When either of the contending forces in Cuba get whipped in a fight they take out their revenge on innocent parties. The other day the insurgents were worsted and to get even went off and derailed a passenger train. Cuba must be a delightful place to live in just now.

Gold still continues to go away from us in large amounts. But we will soon call a halt on its exportation. We will have lots of stuff to sell this year that the world needs, and it will take gold to pay for it. The European gold harvest is in the summer, ours is in the fall and winter.

The Nebraska Democratic state convention has also followed the Republican lead in declaring for sound money. Some years ago it was difficult to find Democrats anywhere, who were not more or less afflicted with the free silver disease. Now it is the other way. There is hope that they may also get on the right side of the tariff question.

The French say we have the fastest war ships in the world, and with great reluctance and much regret the English say we have the fastest sailing vessels on the seas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.
HORSE-SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. june 19wkytf.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at
Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track,

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built our Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill in Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

Mill Grinding Every Day Except Sundays.
All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.
Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams

ROBERTS & CASE,
Racine Junction, - RACINE, Wis.

THE FLATHEAD VALLEY

The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir, Tamarack and Cedar—Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals—Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate—Unsurpassed in Productivenes—HOMES FOR ALL.

THE Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana. The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and lowlands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and precious metals.

As for climate, no part of the continent can present greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from the Pacific. The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water works, electric lights, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented. It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead Lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SUBSCRIBE NOW
TO THE
N. Y. Weekly Press,

An up-to-date Republican National Newspaper, containing 84 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features: Market Report, the most complete published; Letters on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics; Sermon, by a leading New York minister; Story Page; Woman's Page; Youth's Page, to which Dan Beard contributes; G. A. R. News; Funny Pictures and News from Washington and abroad. During the Fall Campaign the paper will pay particular attention to NATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS.

By a special agreement we are able to send this paper and
The Weekly Journal
FOR
One Year For Only $1.25.
Address all orders to
THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

Send your name and address to NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, and a sample copy will be mailed to you.

MAY FIGHT IN MEXICO

The Only Place in America Where Sports May Revel.

Other Governors Must Follow the Suit of Governor Culberson, of Texas.

Mill May Come Off at New Laredo, Mexico—Little Rock is All Torn Up Over the Prospects of Disgracing Arkansas.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 12.—A well-known sporting man in this city says there is but one place on the American continent where the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight can be pulled off and that place is New Laredo, Mexico. He says that inasmuch as the governor of Texas has taken the initiative in the matter of excluding the fighters from this state that other governors will necessarily follow suit. He adds that some three weeks ago the Florida Athletic club signed papers to have the fight in the bull ring a New Laredo, and up to this hour they have not asked for a release from their contract which certainly goes to prove that all along the line the fight management have evidently thought they were kicking a brick wall so far as having the fight in the states was concerned and have made arrangements for the fight in New Laredo. The gentlemen above referred to is a stock owner in the New Laredo bull and he says he knows whereof he speaks.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 12.—Governor Clarke's letters to Judge Duffie, Sheriff Houpt and Dan Stuart, together with his telegrams to Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons, which were given by the Associated Press exclusively last night, are the subject of much discussion here today. Ever since the Florida Athletic club changed its base of operations from Dallas to Hot Springs, the public has been on tip toe for some official utterance on the subject, but as the days passed and no word came a great many people came to the conclusion that the fight would be allowed to proceed without interference, as it was generally understood that the local peace officers at Hot Springs were favorable to the enterprise and Gov. Clarke had more than once expressed his confidence in their ability to preserve the majesty of the law, it being inferred that the pugilists would be arrested and fined after the contest had taken place. The sentiment here and at Hot Springs is overwhelmingly in favor of the contest, and even after the disturbing element and some of Gov. Clarke's political enemies began a clamor against it, few people really believed that the contest would not be posted to take place.

Those letters published therefore, created a great sensation and the public is eagerly waiting to see what effect they will have on matters at Hot Springs, and what the next move will be. It is well known here that personally Gov. Clarke is not violently opposed to the proposed contest. He is quoted as having said recently that seven-tenths of the people in Arkansas wanted it, that two-tenths were indifferent in the matter and that all the clamor raised against it came from the other tenth part of the population.

When Judge Duffie brought the matter to the governor's attention in an official way, however, he was obliged to act and he at once began a close investigation of his authority in the premises which resulted in the letters referred to. These letters would seem to put a quietus on the whole matter, but investigating the law, Gov. Clarke found a legal tangle that may result in giving the fighters an unlooked for advantage. While examining the law relating to prize fights, the discovery has been made that the act of 1891 making prize fighting a felony was never passed. The trouble was that the two houses could not agree on the bill and it was sent to a conference committee and when the report was presented to the house, it was adopted simply by a viva voce vote, the ayes and nays not having been called. As the law of 1893 sought to amend this act, it would seem that there is no law on the subject of prize fighting in this state. The law relating to riots, unlawful assemblages, etc., passed in 1883, confers extraordinary powers upon the governor and could perhaps be brought into requisition to cover the case should the governor deem it necessary to go to extreme measures.

By this law, the governor is authorized to call out the militia without waiting for a request for assistance from local authorities and is empowered to expel with force all disturbers of the peace. In this connection it is an interesting fact that since the legislature refused to appropriate money for the maintenance of the state militia, nearly every company of citizen soldiers in the state has disbanded. The more enthusiastic advocates of the contest have not lost confidence in the Hot Springs committee and believe that the match will yet be brought off on schedule time. Attorney Martin is considered to be one of the best lawyers in the state, and acting upon his advice, the Hot Springs committee posted a $15,000 guarantee that the fight would be brought off successfully. Had there been any possible doubt in the matter, those who know Mr. Martin say the project would never have been attempted.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

The Freeport Base Ball Player Sentenced to be Hanged.

Freeport, Ills., Oct. 12.—Frank W. Harris, the professional base ball player who murdered Charles W. Bengel last May, was found guilty today and sentenced to be hanged. The condemned man fainted in court. He met his victim in the street and shot him dead. Insanity was the defense.

JOSEPH ANDREWS DEAD.

President of the Racine Gas Company Died Sunday.

Joseph Andrews, president of the Racine Gaslight company, is dead. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday last after a brief illness. While Mr. Andrews was not a resident of Racine he was well and favorably known here and besides being the president of the gas company, he owned the largest amount of stock. He was a large robust man of about 57 years of age and leaves a wife, two daughters and one son. His death will not interfere in any way with the business of the gas company.

PITTSBURG'S SENSATION.

A Shortage of $100,000 Already Figured Out in the City Attorney's Office.

Pittsburg, Oct. 12.—Sensational developments continue as the result of the investigation of the affairs of the city attorney's office by the sub-committee of councils. The auditors have already figured out a shortage of $100,000, and it is said that before the investigation is closed it will show that the city is loser of at least $500,000 or more. The investigating committee has requested councils to institute proceedings against the city attorney and his assistant and at Monday's meeting the offices will probably be declared vacant. The accused officials have refused to give up the check and in event of an arrest on Monday these will be seized.

CARRIAGE MAKERS FAIL.

J. B. Browster & Co. of New York Make an Assignment.

New York, Oct. 12.—J. B. Brewster & Co., incorporated, manufacturers of carriages, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to John A. Garver. The officers of the company are Joseph C. Smith, president; R. Schuyler Tucker, treasurer and secretary.

Assignee Garver says it is yet too soon to give an approximate estimate of the firm's assets and liabilities. Mr. Garver is certain, however, that the liabilities will be somewhat in excess of the company's stock of $135,000. To offset this, he says the firm held pledged bills to the amount of $150,000.

The firm of J. B. Brewster & Company is one of the oldest in this city and has always enjoyed the highest reputation. It was installed over a hundred years ago by the father of the present head of the firm, who took his sons, James B. and Henry in partnership. A disagreement between the brothers was followed by a dissolution of the interests. The two firms became fierce rivals, the establishments being distinguished by addresses, J. B. Brewster & Co's'. mark read "Of 25th Street" and the other firm "Of Broome Street."

J. B. Brewster & Co. were known for their conservative business methods. This was in a measure the cause of the failure, although it is said they have not one dollar of bad debts on their books. James B. Brewster is over 80 years of age, and has lost little or no active interest in the offices of the firm for a long time past. Assignee Garver could not say whether or not the firm would be continued.

OBITUARY.

Spencer.

Florence Estella, the seventeen year old daughter of James E. Spencer of Somers, Kenosha county, died yesterday afternoon of consumption after a brief illness. Deceased was a bright and winsome girl whose friends were numbered by her acquaintances. The sorrow to the family which her death has occasioned is made the more severe since only a few months ago the same dread disease took the mother out of the home. The father and brothers who remain will have the sincere sympathy of friends in their sad affliction. The funeral will take place Sunday at 10 o'clock from the house and at 10:30 from the Methodist church at Somers.

LITTLE GIRLS ASSAULTED.

Mary Peterson, of This City, and a Burlington Girl Assaulted.

Johannas Mathiesen, a farm hand who has worked for farmers west of this city, but who has slept in barns the past few nights, is in jail on a serious charge. Yesterday afternoon a lady noticed the man on Wilson street. In his company was Mary Peterson, nine years of age. He had hold of the little girl's arm and was making an effort to entice her into a barn. The girl was crying and struggling to get away. The lady gave an alarm and policeman Erickson was called. The fellow dropped the girl who was crying bitterly and ran away. The officer gave chase and caught him on Geneva street and he was taken to jail in the patrol wagon. The little girl states that the man gave her five cents to enter the barn.

The man was taken before Justice Morey this morning, found guilty and sent to jail for a term of four months.

Assaulted at Burlington.

People residing southwest of Burlington are excited today over an assault by an unknown man upon a little girl. The girl is a daughter of Leonard Pfanzeltorf who lives three miles southwest of the village on the Klein farm. She was on her way home from school when a strange man sprang from the roadside, grabbed hold of and dragged her through a barbed wire fence and into a near woods, tearing the clothes from her body. No arrests have been made, but officers are on the track of the assailant.

Mrs. E. L. Harris of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. F. G. Castle of Milwaukee, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hambright of Lake avenue.

A HOLD-UP PLANNED

Two Men Plan to Hold Up a Late Street Car.

But a Combination of Circumstances Prevents It.

Chicago and Northwestern Gateman Heard Them Talk—An Officer Happened to Board the Car —The Men Saw Him and Stopped.

It has been learned that two young men planned to hold up the last car on the Washington avenue and North Main street line Thursday night, but a lucky combination of circumstances spoiled the plans. The car in question was late on account of the band concert at Lakeside rink, and was in charge of Motorman William Vincent. The two men in question had been hanging about the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and a gateman heard them talking about the last car and what an easy matter it would be to hold it up and "do" the motorman, as they termed it. He suspected that they were crooks, for the reason that they had been in behind certain buildings, and when he asked them what they wanted they told him to mind his own business and showed fight, and he chased them away with rocks.

Their plan was to board the car at the Columbian corners, ride to the end of the line and if there was no person or persons on the car, to carry out their plan of robbing the motorman. The gateman told motorman Vincent of the affair but he did not think much about it. However, he kept his eyes open when running up the avenue. It is always customary for policeman Harms to board the last car and ride out. As luck would have it the officer boarded the car. A little farther up the route two men walked out from the shade of a building to board the car, but upon seeing the policeman standing on the platform, changed their minds and walked on. The belief prevails that these are the same two men who made an effort to enter Mrs. Foster's home and broke into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Utley and carried away Mrs. Utley's seal skin coat. There is no doubt but that if officer Harms had not boarded the car and rode to the end of the line there would have been another hold up to chronicle.

AFTER CAPE & SONS.

Board of Public Works Want the Mound Cemetery Job Completed in Ten Days.

A meeting of the board of public works was held this morning with all of the members present.

H. Raymond was awarded the contract for putting in sewer and water service at $10 and $11.

Special assessments made by the board for grading Eleventh street were adopted. A final estimate for building sidewalks was allowed George Coonley.

The contract for paving Main street from Sixth to Fourteenth streets was accepted.

The board will advertise for bids for placing blackboards in the Seventh ward school and for grading College avenue from Water street to De Koven avenue.

A number of special assessments made for paving Main street were corrected. Emily Baker from $272.62 to $274.02, and Mary Conros from $11.39 to $9.94.

The Racine Plumbing and Heating company was allowed a second partial estimate of $300 on heating and ventilating Seventh ward school.

James Cape & Sons will be notified to complete the work on his contract at Mound cemetery. In case he fails to do it in ten days the board will complete the work and charge the costs incurred to the contractors.

The contract for grading Howe street was accepted.

A DUDE CAPTAIN.

Creates Trouble at the State Street Bridge.

The steamer Rhoda Emily, laden with a cargo of coal for William Pugh, arrived in port this morning drawing a fraction over 12 feet of water. The captain of the craft is a dudish looking individual and was attired with high white collar, a tie to match, wore an immense ring on his finger. The first thing he did was to run the boat into the dock of the West Shore Lumber company. Then he made an effort to ran the steamer through the west draw of State street bridge. The water was too shallow and the boat stuck. Then there was a series of backing up and going ahead and when the tug Gillon came along her services were refused. For one hour and ten minutes that bridge was open. Street cars and in fact all kinds of traffic was suspended. Many people wanted to get home to their dinner, but the captain was bound to plug his boat through the mud. The pedestrians became wrathy and gave him a tongue lashing that he will not soon forget. Manager Case of the Belle City Street Railway company, entered a complaint with the sheriff and chief of police. Finally the captain found that it was impossible to get through the west draw, backed his boat out and came through the east draw, just what he should have done in the first place. It is not once in a year that a vessel captain makes an attempt to get through the west draw.

Filed His Last Batch.

Rev. J. E. Farmer this morning filed his last batch of marriages at the register of deeds office. The parties united were: John R. Randall, of Illinois, to Eleanor Dooley, of Joliet, Ill., October 10; Harrold Sherwood, of Chicago, to Virginia C. Hill, of Lyons, Texas, September 15; Alfred Brenley and Jessie E. Baker, of Chicago.

WOMEN IN CONVENTION.

Racine Ladies Honored at the Y. W. C. A. Convention at Milwaukee.

The Young Woman's Christian association state convention being held at Milwaukee is an unusually large one. Several hundred delegates are present and many are from Racine. Miss Nellie Sheldon, local secretary of the Racine Association, was appointed on the nominating committee, and Mrs. George Dickinson was elected second vice president. Misses Simms, Roberts, Birkholz, Sage and Mrs. Hinchliffe and Miss Sheldon, read interesting papers.

The question of getting employment for young women through the medium of the association came up. The board decided that it could not vouch for the satisfaction of either employer or employe, but that all graduates of association classes should hold certificates and be recommended. Good results could be secured without this by the contact of the secretary with the young women.

The advisability of charging non-members a fee for the privileges of the "noon rest" drew out an animated discussion. It was said that girls who could pay restaurant prices were taking advantage of what was primarily intended for those who could not, and were boasting that by doing so they could save money.

Others said that it would be totally at variance with christian ideas and the aims of the association to discriminate as to who should or should not pay extra for "noon rest" privileges and that such a move would bar many girls who needed the advantages of the "noon rest," and whom it was desirable to reach with kindness and good words.

Miss E. Seevers of The Evangel, spoke of "The Relation of the Y. W. C. A. to Other Organizations." Miss Seevers said that she thought the work of the association, when fully carried out, was a work complete in itself, and that there was no necessity of alliance with other organizations of women, such as literary clubs, missionary societies, charitable organizations and so on, excellent and needful as all those were. In regard to the relationship the Y. W. C. A. bears the church, it was somewhat different, since there was almost an organic connection between the two, the Y. W. C. A. being made of church members and so partly at least based upon the church.

Those Present.

The following ladies from Racine are in attendance at the Y. W. C. A. convention at Milwaukee: Mesdames Seelye, Wheeler, Hotchkiss, Dickensen, Mills, Ratcliffe, Hart, Hinchliffe, Smith, Harcus; Misses Sage, L. Birkholz, Simms, Jones, Davis, Chadwick, Cooper, Roberts, Hazell, Eraliey, G. Birkholz, Moore, Friedrich, Kadus, Goetz, Lamberton, Graves, Burnham, Henderson, Austin, Johnson, Marquardt, Sheldon, Mosher.

A Reception.

On Tuesday evening next all the delegates from Racine who have attended the state convention of the Young Women's Christian association now in session in Milwaukee will give a social to all members and friends of our association at the rooms. Each delegate will tell in a word what most impressed and helped her in the convention, and it is the privilege of those who could not attend to enjoy the convention in this way, by attending this social. All are invited.

EARTHQUAKE IN DAKOTA.

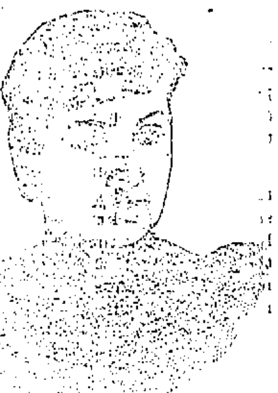
Denver, Col., Oct. 12.—A special to the Times from Lead City, S. D., says: At 7 o'clock last evening the Central and North Central portion of the Black Hills felt an earthquake shock. Windows rattled, doors slammed, houses rocked, dishes were rattled but as far as heard, there was no serious damage. The shock was felt over a region of 25 miles square.

—FOR—

La Grippe, for Colds, Coughs, AND LUNG TROUBLES,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Two years ago, I had the grippe, and it left me with a cough which gave me no rest night or day. My family physician prescribed for me, changing the medicine as often as he found the things I had taken were not helping



me, but, in spite of his attendance, I got no better. Finally, my husband,—reading one day of a gentleman who had had the grippe and was cured by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,—procured, for me, a bottle of this medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I was cured. I have used the Pectoral for my children and in my family, whenever we have needed it, and have found it a specific for colds, coughs, and lung troubles."— Emma Wood, North St., Elkton, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Honors at World's Fair.

Cleanse the System With Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

LEND-A-HAND CLUB.

What They Will Do the Coming Winter —Many Attractions.

One of the popular church societies of this city is the Lend-a-Hand club in connection with the Universalist church. The object of the Lend-a-Hand club is to give that education which circumstances have denied to so many. It attempts to bring in a more ardent desire for the best things in life, to help somewhat in the solution of those problems which are pressing so hard upon this generation. The club will, as far as possible, supply the place of a public library to the citizens of Racine, and will make a most vigorous effort to cause the people to desire a library so much that the desire will bring it. All of the meetings are free and a most cordial invitation is extended to all to come and get the good which these meetings afford.

The club has arranged an attractive programme for the winter months. The next entertainment will be Oct. 15 on "Astronomy," by Rev. C. S. Nickerson, and "Botany," by Miss C. B. Kelley. Oct. 22 there will be an informal meeting. On the 29th, "Our Government," Judge Belden, Martin Smith and Max Heck to take part. Nov. 12, "Care of the Boy," "Our Teeth," Dr. Van Ornum. The "Use and Abuse of the Stomach," Dr. Elliott. There will be many other attractions and those who are to take part from time to time are Prof. B. B. James of Joliet, Mrs. McMurphy, Mrs. Charles Washburn, Mr. Charles Lee, Prof. Hibbard, Jin Beffel, Madison, George Smith, Mrs. Dr. Elliott, Mrs. Clement, Prof. Bell, Prof. Field, E. B. Sigafoos, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. Louis Miller, Rev. J. L. Jones, Chicago, Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Mrs. G. H. Hopper, Mrs. John Hart, Mrs. I. M. Black, Emil Guenther, Miss May Kent, Prof. Walker, Prof. A. B. Augustine, Mr. A. A. Worsley, Mrs. Charles Erskine, Miss Bessie Walker.

The officers of the club are as follows:

President—Rev. A. C. Grier.
Vice President—Mr. Emil Guenther.
Secretary—Mrs. I. M. Black.
Treasurer—Mr. Peter Schroeder.

There Was No Wreck.

Telegrams came pouring into this city last night asking about a railroad wreck in which thirteen persons had been killed. The message said that the accident occurred near Kenosha. Diligent inquiry was made and the report found to be wholly untrue. The only accident was that of an engine jumping the track on the St. Paul road and delaying some trains four or five hours.

THE MILD POWER CURES

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for nearly half a century by the people with entire success.

No.	Specific for
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations..
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..........
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache......
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation.
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods..........
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague......
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.
20	Whooping Cough....................
27	Kidney Diseases ....
28	Nervous Debility...................
30	Urinary Weakness..................
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria....

"77" for HAY FEVER

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1. (may be assorted), except 28, $1. size only. Dr. Humphreys' Manual (Enlarged & Revised), MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.25 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.15 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.25 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.25 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS. For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
10.50 a m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
7.35 p m	8.36 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.0 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.53 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.60 p m ex. Sunday	4.35 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.40 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
8.10 a m daily	7.36 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
4.55 p m daily	4.28 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

C. S. Henry, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:

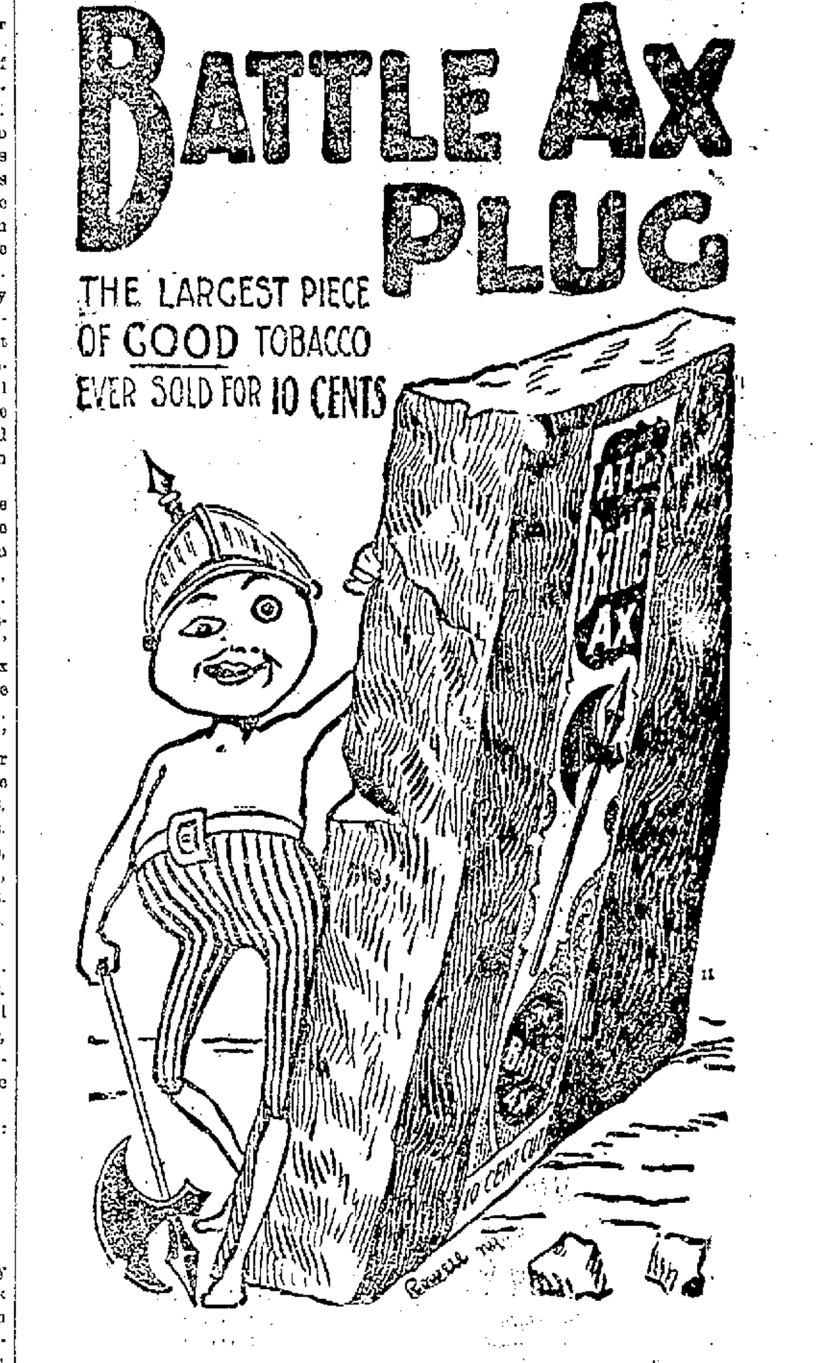
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m North and West.
9.46 a m North.
10.40 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East
12.20 p m West and North.
12.05 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
3.30 p m West and South.
4.10 p m South, East and West.
6.05 p m North.
7.05 p m North and West.
7.25 p m North, South, East and West.
9.00 p m North, South, East and West.

Mails arrive at postoffice:

6.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.25 a m North and West.
9.35 a m South, East and West.
1.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
1.25 p m South.
2.25 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
6.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

Andrew Simonson, Postmaster.
Walter Easson, Mailing Clerk.

Advertise in the Journal



THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A twenty-page journal, is the leading Republican family paper of the United States. It is a National Family Paper, and gives all the general news of the United States. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. Its "Agricultural" department has no superior in the country. Its "Market Reports" are recognized authority. Separate departments for "The Family Circle," "Our Young Folks," and "Science and Mechanics." Its "Home and Society" columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive.

A Special Contract enables us to offer this splendid journal and The RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL for

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.10,

CASH IN ADVANCE.

The Regular Subscription for the Two Papers Is $2.00
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME

Address all orders to THE JOURNAL. RACINE, WIS.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send to Geo. W. Best, Room 2, Tribune Building, New York City, and a Sample Copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed to you.

THE INTER OCEAN

—IS THE—

Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West And Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL
DAILY (without Sunday)..............$6.00 per year
DAILY (with Sunday).................$8.00 per year
The Weekly Inter Ocean PER YEAR........ $1.00

AS A NEWSPAPER THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

AS A FAMILY PAPER IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. ITS YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. ITS LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It also gives them THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS A TWELVE-PAGE PAPER.

THE INTER OCEAN IS PUBLISHED IN CHICAGO, THE NEWS AND COMMERCIAL CENTER OF ALL WEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, AND IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT SECTION THAN ANY PAPER FARTHER EAST.

It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

The best results are obtained by advertising in the DAILY JOURNAL.

CHURCHES ARE EMPTY

Armenians Are Driven From Their Places of Refuge.

Coaxing of the Dragomans and Armenian Patriarch of no Avail.

In One Church 1,200 Had Sought Refuge—Arms Taken From Them—Armenians Make a Proposition Which is Refused.

Constantinople, Oct. 10.—Via Sofia, Oct. 11.—It is now stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date, as a result of the recent rising is over 700. The dragomans of the various embassies, accompanied by the Cavasses, after receiving instructions from the different envoys of the powers to assist the Turkish authorities in prevailing upon the Armenians to leave the churches in which they sought refuge after the outbreak., at first proceeded to the Armenian church of Constantinople. There the Armenian bishops and the dragomans of the British embassy exhorted the Armenians to return to their houses, assuring them they had nothing to fear from the Turks and the strongest assurances had been given of the representatives of the powers of the Turkish government that the lives and property of the Armenians would be protected. After consultation and delay, the refugees declared they would not leave the church except on the following conditions:

That amnesty be granted for political offenses, that they be permitted to retain the arms in their possession, that the prisons be opened for the inspection of representatives of the powers and that the innocent prisoners be released. The dragomans refused to consider these propositions. In the meanwhile, however, the Armenian women and children had come out of the church, but, when they noticed that the men had not followed them away, returned weeping and crying out that they would be killed if they returned to their homes alone, and saying they preferred to die in the church. The dragomans, in view of the obstinacy of the Armenians, had a conference, during the afternoon, with the Armenian patriarch, after which, through the influence of the prelate, the evacuation of the Kumkapou cathedral commenced. As the refugees left the cathedral, the priests entered the names on a special list, while the Cavasses searched them. When arms were found upon the persons of the Armenians, they were taken from them and deposited in the patriarchate.

The evacuation of the churches followed, the police not interfering with the work. In the Armenian church of Constantinople, it was subsequently announced 1,200 persons had sought refuge and 500 refugees left the Kumkapou cathedral. Additional advices received here today from Trebizond, Armenia, show that the Musselmen attacked the christian quarter of the town and killed many of the Armenians. A number of others sought refuge outside the town The Russian government has decided to send a warship to Trebizond.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

Given to Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Farmer Last Evening—Their Little Daughter Handsomely Remembered.

A large company of people assembled at the parlors of the Methodist church last evening to bid Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Farmer farewell upon the eve of their departure to Marinette. There were representatives of pretty nearly every denomination present. Mr. Farmer, although he has been here but five years has, with one exception, been in Racine longer than any other evangelical preacher, and he has made host of warm friends who will long remember the pleasant associations connected with his five years' pastorate in Racine. A pleasant incident occurred during the evening which will serve to keep the event fresh in the mind of the late pastor's family when Prof. Seelye in an impromptu address, presented Dorothy, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, with a dozen solid silver spoons. "It is an axiom," he said, "that the way to reach the hearts of people is through the children and the friends bethought no better way of keeping in remembrance this occasion than through a token to the little blossom which has come into the family to make the home happy and so while this gift is for the daughter the parents will doubtless be more gratified and their hearts more deeply touched than were they themselves, the direct recipients."

Dr. and Mrs. Farmer leave Saturday for their new home, where Mr. Farmer will preach his initiatory sermon Sunday.

MATRIMONIAL.

Chollis-Anderson.

At 8 o'clock last evening Miss Janet R. Chollis and Mr. Albert L. Anderson were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother, No. 820 Union street, Rev. H. D. Robinson, of Racine College, officiating. Only the immediate family were present. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left for the north on a brief wedding tour. They will be at home to their friends after November 1 at No. 820 Union street. The bride is one of the most estimable and popular society ladies on the west side, a member of the St. Lukes Episcopal church and very active in christian work. The groom holds a position in the office of Knight & Peck, is a rising young man and held in the very highest regard in business circles. To him and his estimable bride will be extended the congratulations of everybody.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

New American Lines to Be Paid Handsomely for Carrying the American Mails.

Washington, Oct. 11.—On October 10 the new arrangements for carrying ocean mails will go into effect. The first trip will be made by the St. Louis. At that time the United States will begin paying the new American lines of steamers $4 per mile for carrying mail from New York to Southampton. The number of miles between these places will be computed by the navy department, giving the average distance, and no regard will be paid to the northern or southern route. The computations will also be in statute instead of nautical miles, the opinion of the attorney general being to the effect that the word "mile" in the law does not mean nautical miles or knots.

It is estimated that the cost of carrying the mails will be something over $700,000 per year. Under the contract the American company must dispatch a ship every week and carry all mail that is offered. It has not yet been determined whether mail will be held for American lines or whether it shall be dispatched also by other lines. This is something to be decided by the post-master general and he and General Neilson, the second assistant under whose jurisdiction the foreign mails come are now considering the matter. It is probable that the department will not decide to hold foreign mails for a week but will send the more important matters by the other lines as now. Papers and printed matter will no doubt be held for the contract service.

At present there are from four to five mail dispatches a week. The foreign companies receive 44 cents per pound for letters and 4½ cents per pound for printed matter. The American line will receive $1.80 per pound for letters and 8 cents for printed matter. It is expected that the cost of trans-Atlantic mail service will be considerably increased under the new arrangement. The cost of the service for the year ended June 30, 1894, was $610,882 and the following year it was something more than that. The payments to American lines would be more than the total cost of the service now. At present mails are sent by the English, German and French lines according to the country for which the matter is destined and having in view the prospect of prompt delivery.

PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER.

Passenger Train on the Grand Trunk Wrecked—The Bridge Was Swung Open.—None Were Killed.

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 11—The engine and baggage car of a passenger train on the Grand Junction branch of the Grand Trunk railway plunged into the Ontonabee river near this town last night, through a lock bridge which had carelessly been left open. The first passenger coach, containing 12 persons, stopped on the brink of the river, the forward part projecting over the abutment, but the air brakes held it from going further. The engineer jumped from his cab before the engine went down and escaped unharmed. The fireman and baggageman, and Mr. Marks, traveling for King & Co., of Toronto, were not so fortunate and were carried down with the engine and baggage car. They managed to escape alive, though they were seriously injured.

BENT ON DESTRUCTION.

Factory Set on Fire and Fire Department Tools Were Stolen.

Plymouth, Ind., Oct. 11.—An incendiary fire destroyed the Holland Radiator works at Bremen, Ind., at 5 a. m. today. All wrenches for hose carts were stolen, and no water could be obtained.

AN ELOPEMENT.

Chicago Father in Search of His 15-Year Old Daughter.

Henry Ledge, a one-armed man from Chicago, was in the city yesterday afternoon. He came in search of his 15-year old daughter, Hattie Ledge, who it is suspected eloped with P. J. O'Connell, 18 years of age. The two attended school together and O'Connell used to help the girl in her lessons. They fell in love, but knew that on account of their youthful age objection to marriage would be made. Tuesday the girl disappeared, and inquiry revealed that O'Connell was also gone. It is believed that they took a Chicago & Northwestern train north and came to this city. The police could find no trace of the pair here, and the father continued to Milwaukee. The girl is a Protestant and the boy a Catholic, but the father says that makes no difference and he will forgive them if they will only come home.

UPRISING IN COREA.

It Is Believed That the Queen Has Been Killed.

Yokohama, Oct. 11.—Count Komura, director of the political bureau, has forwarded from Seoul the capital of Corea, a report upon the recent uprising there. It is now supposed that the queen of Corea was killed by the anti-reformers who headed by Tai-Kon-Kin, the king's father and leader of that party, forced an entrance into the palace at the head of an armed force which caused the Japanese troops to take possession of and guard that building to restore order.

NOTED WRITER DYING.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, well-known as a writer of high class literature for juvenile readers, is ill beyond recovery and her death is expected momentarily. Mrs. Bates has been identified prominently with the work of women's clubs and last year was the first vice president of the Fortnightly.

Insane Man Identified.

The sheriff has ascertained that S. Carlisle, the insane man who frightened farmers in the vicinity of Burlington, belongs to the Elgin, Ill., asylum. He ran away from that place two weeks ago. An officer came after the man today.

A ROYAL WELCOME

Extended by Racine Catholics to Archbishop Katzer.

Three Thousand People Assemble at the Depot.

Grand Display of Fire Works and Firing of Cannon.—Speech by Adolph Weber and the Bishop's Response.

Archbishop Katzer passed through this city last night via the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, on his way home to Milwaukee, after a several months visit to the Holy Land and European cities. The train was a special one and on board besides the Archbishop, were 150 Catholic citizens of Milwaukee who had gone to Chicago as a committee to meet him. Father Stephen Trant, of St. Patrick's church, Father Albers, of St. Mary's church, Father Birkhauser of St. Catharines chapel and Hon. Adolph Weber of this city, were also in the party.

Nearly 3,000 Catholics and others had assembled upon the depot platform before the train pulled in. Frank Miller was there with his cannon and Henry Broecker and George Zirbes had a large box filled with Roman candles, red fire and torches. These were passed out among the hundreds of men and boys who clamored for them. They lined along either side of the double tracks and waited for the train to come.

It was exactly 8:40 when the ponderous locomotive puffed into the depot. At a given signal the fireworks was commenced and the cannon boomed, and for the next ten minutes the air were filled with fire, and cheer after cheer went up from the three thousand throats for Archbishop Katzer and his safe arrival home.

The venerable archbishop appeared with bared head upon the north platform of the last coach, and a mighty cheer went up and a thousand Roman candles shot forth a blaze.

Amidst it all Hon. Adolph Weber made a speech of welcome. He said that in behalf of the Catholics of Racine he welcomed the bishop's safe return from his long journey and thanked God for it, and that he prayed in heaven's name that a long life and health be granted him to perform the duties of the church for the benefit of the church and salvation of those in his charge.

The archbishop said that he was greatly surprised at the grand demonstration upon his arrival and thanked the assembly for it; that he would do all in his power to be a faithful shepherd in the flock; he had returned in good health to his duties, and he again thanked them for the magnanimous welcome accorded to him.

Mr. Weber proposed three cheers for the Archbishop and it was given with a will and Henry Broeker proposed three cheers for those on the train with him.

Those who could reach the Archbishop shook him by the hand or greeted him in some way.

The train pulled out amidst a cheer and hurrah and the people repaired to their homes.

At Kenosha the Bishop and party received an ovation remaining some time on account of changing cars from the regular to the special train.

At Milwaukee the Archbishop left the train at National avenue and was escorted to St. John's Cathedral where short services were held and the party repaired to the Episcopal residence on Chestnut street. The grounds were decorated with chinese lanterns and the reception was one of the largest held in Milwaukee for many years. It was to the priests of the diocese and an elaborate banquet was held.

ANOTHER CONTRACT.

Reichert & Cape Secure a Contract at South Milwaukee.

A special meeting of the village board of South Milwaukee was held Wednesday night and bids were received for the construction of a water tower. The contract for the mason work was received by Peake, Stahl & Co., at $3,100 and the iron work was awarded to Reichert & Cape, of this city, for $3,340. The sum of $1,200 was paid for the lots on which the tower is to stand and Engineer Sanne of Milwaukee, will receive $600 for superintending the work of construction.

Collided With a Car.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a farm wagon became frightened on Washington avenue and ran away. They brought up in the railroad yards at Racine Junction and collided with a freight car. The wagon was damaged and the horses injured. Farmer Menson, living three miles west of the city, was the owner of the team.

Elected Grand Treasurer.

At the session of the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor held at Milwaukee H. J. Smith, of this city, was elected Grand Treasurer.

FAMOUS DETECTIVE DEAD.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11.—James G. Brooks, ex-chief of the United States secret service department, but of late years in charge of a local detective agency, died at 5 o'clock this morning of heart disease, aged 76. Mr. Brooks had made a wonderful record in hunting down offenders against the United States laws and took an active part in suppressing the famous whisky insurrection.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

London, Oct. 11. — A private letter which has been received here from Florence, Italy, states that there was another slight earthquake shock felt there on Sunday last.

CHICAGO MARINE BAND.

Greeted With a Large and Enthusiastic Audience Last Evening.

One of the largest and most refined audiences of the year gathered at the Lakeside rink last night to hear the famous Chicago Marine band, brought here under the auspices of Edward P. Clancy. It is needless to say that the programme was one of the finest presented here in recent years. Many judges of music say it was equal to Gilmore's or Sousa's. Mr. T. P. Brooke, the musical director, proved himself to be the greatest popular leader of the day. His programmes are in every way up to date, and the light catchy music is refreshing and enjoyable. The Journal might devote columns in praise of last evening's programme and the enthusiastic encores of the immense gathering of people. The band is composed of 40 musicians and they executed each number with great energy, musical expression and precise tone effects. As a critic has said:

"Altogether the concert was delightfully liberal and highly musical. Three of Brooke's own compositions met with marked favor. The audience was wildly enthusiastic. Every number stirred a valiant determination in the aggregate souls to have more and, whether the encore came is the same class or six grades below, it was welcomed with unalterable fervor. Mr. Brooke's organization is in every way admirable. Particularly strong in reeds, the fine little pipings of pasterals and descriptive music are given with pretty skill and the heightened colors of the heavy brasses and drums are mellowed and refined tunefully.

During the concert Miss Minnie Methot, a lyric soprano, appeared and delighted the audience. She has a remarkable voice. The tone was sweet, notes perfect and cultivation was displayed to a high degree. It is seldom that the musical loving people of Racine are favored with such stars and Mr. Clancy deserves the thanks of the public for his successful efforts in securing the band and singer.

STORY WAS FALSE.

The State Street Story Published is Strongly Denied by the Husband.

Yesterday articles appeared in the local press in regard to the screams of a lady residing on State street and the causes that led to it. The husband of the lady in question called at the Journal office this afternoon and said that the stories were false from beginning to end. There was no trouble concerning another man and there was no shooting threatened. The whole trouble grew out of the wife screaming because her husband proposed to do something against her will, that of entering a saloon. He did not catch her by the hair, but simply took her by the arm to get her into the house and stop the screaming.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Attorney Thomas M. Kearney continues to improve and it is believed that he will now recover without any drawbacks.

James Wilson, who has been very sick at his State street home, is slowly improving.

Mr. Reece Jones, who has been in this city visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Lewis, departed for his home at Columbus, O.

Fred Alger came up from Chicago to spend a few days with Racine friends.

Miss Amanda Carlson gave a pleasant surprise party at her home No. 1820 College avenue last evening. From fifteen to twenty friends were present and they remembered the popular young lady with many handsome gifts. Supper was served and a general good time enjoyed. All departed wishing the hostess many more happy birthdays.

Mrs. C. S. Lane and baby have returned from a four months visit in Dakota. Rev. Mr. Lane wears a pleasant smile in consequence of their return. The little child was operated on while absent and is now in good health.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Herzog entertained the Social Whist club last evening.

SHOT IN SELF DEFENSE.

Silver City, N. M., Oct. 11.—Attorney Fielder, who shot and killed City Marshal Cantley Wednesday, has been discharged from custody after a preliminary examination. The testimony showed that Cantley, who had been drinking, shot at Fielder first.

There are allowed at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis one naval cadet for each member or delegate of the United States house of representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. The appointment of cadets at large and for the District of Columbia are made by the president. The secretary of the navy, as soon after March in each year as possible, must notify in writing each member and delegate of the house of representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, by the secretary. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated. The course of naval cadets is six years the last two of which are spent at sea. Candidates at the time of their examination for admission must be not under 15 nor over 20 years of age, and physically sound, well formed and of robust condition. They enter the academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations, and are required to sign articles binding themselves to serve in the United States navy eight years (including the time of probation at the naval academy,) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a naval cadet is $500 a year, beginning at the date of his admission.

Senator Brice goes into the Ohio campaign with his pockets full, but the Republicans are keeping his hands so full that his pockets won't count.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

It Is Displacing Steam as a Power-Generating Machine.

New examples of the tendency to replace steam engines by electric motors are daily coming to public notice. Only recently it was announced that the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia, had substituted electric motors to drive the machinery on the main floor of their factory, with the further announcement that the managers purposed to introduce electric power in all the departments as soon as the economy of the change should be demonstrated. Now the Maryland Steel company has followed suit by deciding to make use of electric motors in place of steam engines in its extensive works at Sparrows Point. The acting superintendent of the electrical department states that it is the intention to utilize electrical power a great deal more in the future than in the past in running the motors in the shops and for other purposes. All of the small engines will be taken out and the electrical power substituted. This, the superintendent claims, will be a saving to the company.

In running by steam, he says, the loss by condensation in the great number of pipes is very heavy. The substitution of electricity will do away with about 25 engines, varying from 25 to 50 horse-power. The change will be made at once. In the case of a large factory, where a single engine was employed to drive many machines it was found by recent experiment that not more than 10 per cent. of the initial force was made effective, the remainder being used up in dragging the heavy belts around pulleys and turning shafts that labored in their efforts to resist the strain of the belts. That single engine has now been replaced by several small and high speed ones aggregating 250 horse-power, and the energy is taken from them in the shape of electricity directly to the machines, each machine being run by a separate motor. All of the overhead network of shafts, wheels and belts has been done away with, with the consequence, aside from the saving of the coal pile, that instead of a dark and dirty room the main shop has become a clean, well-ventilated and well-lighted room.—New York Post.

EARLY FALL FABRICS

A fabric of this season's production is called Orvetto cloth. It is composed of a mixture of worsted and wool, woven somewhat on the order of the old style soleil, but more substantially made and with a more enduring and brilliant luster, on account of the large proportion of worsted used in its composition. It is much sought after by those who pin their faith to mohair effects, and seems destined to have a liberal distribution at 98 cents a yard, as its weight and feel are far superior to anything else of this class so far shown.

Destined to receive more than an ordinary share of favorable notice are the black mohair armures, shown in twelve decidedly handsome patterns.

This fabric is made of a mixture of wool and mohair, the result of which is a cloth of great serviceability, impossible to crush or wrinkle, not affected by dampness and of sufficient weight to insure comfort to the wearer.

A line of Black worsted cheviots of unusual beauty of finish appears at first glance almost a crepon weave of the higher quality. The texture of the yarn used in its construction gives it a brilliant luster not often seen in this class of goods, while the beauty of the style offers a temptation to discriminating trade not easy to resist.

Juggling in the Treasury Department.

New York Evening Sun (ind. Dem.): As if to discredit the management of the Treasury department in every way possible its disbursement figures for August are thus analyzed by its friendly critic, The Journal of Commerce, of this town:

"The excess of national expenditures over receipts for two months of the fiscal year was a little more than $18,000,000, as against nearly $10,000,000 for July alone, as shown by both the treasurer's and the warrant office statements. The deficit for August fell to a little over $8,500,000 owing to decreased expenditures in spite of a small decrease in receipts. The expenditures in July were well known to be in excess of one-twelfth of those of the entire year, and one explanation of this is that disbursements already due were being put off in the interest of a better financial showing."

A better financial showing, that is, at the end of the financial year, June 30. In other words, the secretary not only juggled the affairs of his department with the deliberate purpose of making a false showing to deceive the country, but he put the government in the attitude of a dishonest man who wantonly staves off payment of his debts justly due, knowing his creditor to be without remedy. Upon every possible view point Secretary Carlisle's administration of his department has been incompetent and worse than discreditable. That of Secretary Herbert himself in another field is not more so.

The gross earnings of the entire system of the St. Paul company for the first week in October were $822,630, an increase of $157,018 over the corresponding week a year ago.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

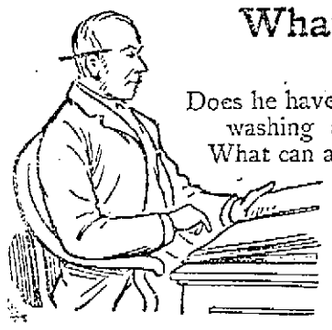
Mrs. Gaffron Arrested at Butler, Pa., for Murdering Her Husband.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11.—Caroline Anna Gaffron was arrested at the home of her father, William Kennedy, near Butler, Pa., last night, on a telegram from the chief of police of Denver, charging her with the murder of her husband last spring. An application for her release on a writ of habeas corpus was made this morning on the ground that she had been arrested without a warrant. A hearing has been set for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THOUGHT HE WAS DEAD.

Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. Hochguertel Falls to the Floor.

About 11 o'clock this morning the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hochguertel, of No. 1228 North Wisconsin street, suddenly fell to the floor and it was believed that he was dead. Dr. Wheeler was hastily summoned and found the little fellow suffering from congestion of the brain. The doctor prescribed and reports that at last accounts the boy was resting easy and he had hopes of his recovery.



What's your husband's work?

Does he have to do anything as hard as your washing and scrubbing? It can't be. What can a man do that's as hard, for most men, as this constant house-drudgery is, for most women? If he has any sympathy for you, tell him to get you some Pearline. Sympathy is all very well, but it's Pearline, not sympathy, that you want for washing and cleaning. Nothing else that's safe to use will save you so much downright hard work at the washtub or about the house. It saves money, too—saves the ruinous wear on clothes and paint from needless rubbing.

Millions NOW USE Pearline 464

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

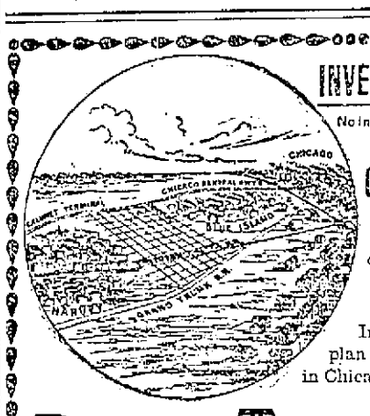
THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



INVESTIGATE OUR BOND PLAN.

No Interest, Easy Payments, Insurance against Death

Chicago's Great Manufacturing Suburbs

60 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.

This property is now being sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

No Interest. $10.00 Down, and $5.00 per Month.

In addition to this we have a selling plan that is the most liberal ever offered in Chicago on First Class Real Estate.

Better Than { LIFE INSURANCE, BUILDING ASSOCIATION, SAVING'S BANK.

If after one-third of the lot is paid for and all payments due are made, if purchaser dies, this association will deed the lot, clear of all incumbrances, and without further payments, to any member of the family specified at time of purchase.

The history of all Chicago's suburban property points conclusively to the fact that this is a good investment, and will rapidly increase in value.

Why Not Invest Now?

New factories and the new electric line will surely and steadily enhance prices. This property under our plan is absolutely the safest investment on the market. No bank to break, value as sure to increase as the sun is to rise. Write or call and we will be pleased to give you any additional information.

Harvey and Blue Island Land Association,

75 Hartford Building, 130 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A. G. SPALDING, President. L. JUDSON WEST, Manager.

"BETTER WORK WISELY THAN WORK HARD."

GREAT EFFORTS ARE UNNECESSARY IN HOUSECLEANING IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

DON'T LIKE PUBLICITY

Episcopal House of Deputies Talk of Star Chamber Sessions.

The Motion for Private Sessions Voted Down by a Narrow Majority.

A Conference Committee to Decide on the Place for Holding the Next Convention Named by Deputies.

Minneapolis, Oct. 11.—There was an echo of last night's lively session of the board of missions when the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention met this morning. George C. Thomas of Pennsylvania, moved that when the board of missions sit this evening, it be with closed doors.

Governor Prince of New Mexico raised the point of order that the two houses had nothing to do with the board of missions which was an independent body and could not be dictated to.

Chairman Dix coincided with this view and ruled the resolution out.

Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones of Central Pennsylvania, moved that the convention adjourn on Oct. 18 and the resolution was referred to the committee on unfinished business. The trouble of last night then came up again in the shape of a resolution of Rev. Father F. P. Davenport of Tennessee, defining a quorum of the board of missionaries. The resolution provided that a majority of all the members would be necessary to do business and that votes should be taken in the dioceses. This was adopted as an amendment to the canons.

Dr. Dix then stated that he had been in error in ruling out the Thomas' resolution and its mover brought it up again. He thought after reading the headlines and other statements in the morning papers, there was abundant reason for executive sessions. But the motion was lost by the narrow margin of 133 noes to 125 yeas. Dr. Fairbanks of Florida, wanted all outsiders excluded from the body of the house at tonight's session, but he was voted down 146 to 89.

The assertion that Bishop Paret would remove from Baltimore to the Washington diocese drove him to make a statement, in which he said he would remain in Baltimore.

A message from the house of bishops announced the selection of Louisville as the next convention city and asked for a conference committee to which the deputies assented. There was evidence of the restive feeling in the house of deputies over the constitutional revision controversy in the resolution presented by Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of Boston. Dean Hoffman reported that daily sessions of the commission were being held and a report would be presented at the earliest possible moment, probably Monday. The dean added that the commission, he thought, did not expect the absolute adoption of the new constitution at this session but hoped to get the matter in such shape that it might be finally disposed of at the next convention.

Dr. Lindsay was willing to make Monday the limit. In the discussion that ensued, Dr. McKim of Washington, compared the new constitution to Jonah and wittily advised that it would be better for the convention and better for the constitution to cast it overboard.

"What have we accomplished in a week's discussion;" he asked.

"We have pluralized a word and mangled a definition of the church," whereat there was great laughter. The resolution as amended was then adopted. Section 4 was then taken up and Judge Bennett's substitute, five sections, were laid on the table, 153 to 121.

The conference committee reported that it had recommended that the bishops recede from their opposition to the new diocese of Marquette in Northern Michigan. The conference committee named on the next convention city consists of Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Nichols of California, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, Rev. Dr. E. T. Perkins of Kentucky, Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts, and Frank H. Miller of Georgia.

A FATAL DISTRICT.

Candidate to Succeed Congressman Remmann Drops Dead.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Cyrus E. Cook, a prominent Republican politician of Edwardsville, Ills., dropped dead at the Great Northern hotel today where he was attending a meeting of Illinois Republicans. Judge Cook was chosen a few days ago as the Republican candidate for congress in the Eighteenth district. He was named to succeed the late Congressman Remmann, whose death occurred a short time ago. Heart disease is the supposed cause of Judge Cook's death.

The political aspect in the district is entirely changed by this occurrence as it will necessitate the selection of another candidate This will add another tangle in the already perplexing situation. The silver question is the chief issue in the district.

A CHICAGO HANGING.

Harry Lyons Hanged Today for the Murder of Alfred B. Mason.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Harry Lyons was hanged today for the murder on the night of Feb. 9, of Alfred B. Mason, a scenic artist. Lyons attempted to rob Mason on the street and during the struggle which followed, Lyons fractured the victim's skull with the butt of a revolver. Lyons was about 35 years of age and had a long and ugly police record. He was nervy to the last.

School Commissioner John Sieb is dangerously sick at his north side home.

IT WAS A RANK FAKE.

The Reports Sent Out That President Cleveland Had Been Assassinated.

New York, Oct. 11.—Early this morning several daily newspapers received from their correspondents telegrams stating that rumors were in circulation to the effect that President Cleveland had been assassinated and the Associated Press was called upon to investigate whether there was any basis for the rumors. The telegraph and telephone offices at Buzzard's Bay were closed for the night, but an inquiry directed to New Bedford, disclosed that the rumors were baseless and the Associated Press sent out a denial to the effect that the rumor had no basis wahtever.

Buzzard's Bay, Oct. 11.—President Cleveland will leave Gray Gables tomorrow for Washington, but Mrs. Cleveland and the children will probably remain a few days longer. The president, in company with Secretary Thurber, went out to the fishing grounds this morning.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The statement sent out over the Western Union Telegraph company's tickers this morning to the effect that the Associated Press had started a rumor of President Cleveland's assassination proves to have been a malicious falsehood. The Associated Press has at no time either started such a rumor or given it currency. The allegation that it had done so was furnished to the stock quotation company by the United Press in New York. Is should never have been sent over the ticker wires, and the company sincerely regrets its transmission.

The original copy of the libel as furnished by the United Press to the Western Telegraph company has been turned over to the New York office of the Associated Press.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Report Current in Madrid That the United States Urges Spain to Crush the Insurrection.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—It is said on the best of authority that the government of the United States had notified the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy De Lome, that there is a necessity that Spain should act promptly in her efforts to crush the insurrection in Cuba. The news has caused quite a sensation here.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The statement cabled from Madrid today to the effect that the United States government had intimated to the Spanish minister here that there is need of prompt action on the part of his government in putting down the Cuban insurrection cannot be confirmed at the state department. The officials, when approached, neither would confirm nor deny the report, though their manner would indicate disapproval of its accuracy.

Indignant at Insurgents.

Havana, Oct. 11.—Further details received from La Resbalosa near which place a mixed train of passenger and freight cars were attacked by the insurgents who threw a dynamite shell between the cars, seriously injuring five of the passengers, and more or less injuring all the others, show that two of the passengers each lost legs and both hands; another has had his arm amputated and three are in danger of death. Two of the wounded passengers have already succumbed to their injuries. The greatest indignation prevails against the insurgents who have been guilty of this inhuman act. The insurgents have also partially destroyed with dynamite an iron railway bridge at Camajuani and another at Tanauici, province of Santa Clara.

MILL WILL COME OFF.

In Spite of the Instructions of Judge Duffie the Pugilists Will Fight.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 11—The statement sent out from here last night and printed throughout the country that Judge Duffie had instructed the sheriff to do everything in his power as an officer of the law, to prevent the contemplated fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons from coming off here, is entirely true. He advised the sheriff fully as to his duty and said he would give him further information as time passed on. It is evidently Judge Duffie's purpose to prevent the fight if he can, but notwithstanding the action of Judge Duffie, the people feel no uneasiness as his position was well known at the beginning, he being a devout christian. Preparations go on and there is no doubt but that the fight will take place Oct. 31.

TO GUARD AMERICANS.

The Marblehead Ordered to Turkish Waters to Protect Missionaries.

Washington, Oct. 11.—By request of Minister Terrell, for the protection of American missionaries in Turkey and at the instance of the state department, the navy department has ordered the Marblehead to the Gulf of Iskenderoon (Gulf of Alexandretta.) Minister Terrell also telegraphs that orders have been issued for all provinces to protect Americans. It is not believed that there is imminent danger of an outbreak but the warship has been ordered to Turkey rather as a precautionary measure.

CIGAR COMPANY FAILS.

The Roper & Baxter Cigar Company, of Chicago, Fail for $100,000.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The Roper & Baxter Cigar company failed today, and E. J. Touse is the assignee. The liabilities are estimated at $160,000, assets exceed that amount by about $25,000. The cause of the failure is said to be the difficulty of making collections.

THE WILL HOLDS GOOD.

Des Moines, Oct. 11.—The supreme court today overruled a motion for rehearing in the Beaver will case from Cedar Rapids, sustaining the will which the heirs tried to break; $100,000 is involved.

CULBERSON UPHELD.

Baptist Convention Compliment the Texas Governor.

For the Action in Stopping the Prize Fight.

Closing Scenes of the Convention—Board of Managers in Session—Baptist Union Have a Session.

At the Baptist church yesterday afternoon there was a large meeting of the Young People's societies or rather a session of the Wisconsin Baptist Young People's union. It is estimated that 300 were present, not including the delegation that came from Milwaukee at 6 o'clock. Many banners with mottoes of the work, were stretched about the edifice and the exercises were of an interesting nature. The ladies served supper for 400.

The services opened with the usual preliminary song and prayer. On account of the absence of State President Moody the meeting was called to order by State Secretary Hoskins, but later the president arrived and took charge.

Rev. D. H. Leland led in worship and read a few verses from the 31th chapter of Chronicles.

State President Moody then called on Harry Poland, president of the Racine society, who in a brief address, welcomed the young people in behalf of the society of Racine.

In response President Moody said: "We appreciate this kindly welcome. On account of the short time we will not say anything about the progress of the work in this state."

Rev. J. J. Crosby delivered an address, "The Holy Spirit in His Relation to the Bible," and it was an unusually interesting talk. Rev. E. P. Lipscomb followed with an address, "Relation of the Holy Spirit to the Bible," and [illegible] was good.

Brother Merritt of the Baptist Union, Chicago, was introduced and spoke upon subscriptions for the union paper.

John F. Tyrrell spoke on the co-operation of the Young People's society and the Sunday school. He said in substance: "Good wine served first. The last time he was here he did not have a text but this time he had eight. He read from Matthew 14, 14th verse. The Sunday school could not have existed without the Young People's society nor would the Young People's society have existed without the Sunday school. What a grand Sunday school in the wilderness! Five thousand people in 50 classes with the apostles as teachers and Christ as superintendent. He likened a christian beginning to a gem, grinding away some protuberance. It did not look all right at first, but if we let the Lord work in us, He will make a perfect gem of us. The societies of today have great possibilities for the future, they are not hampered with the old fogy ideas of olden times. He did not see the Sunday school represented at the convention. Congress might as well convene without representatives from the west and the senate with only those who had bald heads. The Young People's union is next to the church, the greatest thing on earth.

Then came the presentation of banners a very pretty and interesting affair. The pastor of the Viroqua society presented that banner to the convention. The Delavan church banner was presented by Miss Kate Smith, in charge of the Junior work at Delavan.

The banner from Menominee was to have been presented but had not arrived as it was delayed in making, but would be sent by express.

Speaker Clevenger moved that the banners be accepted with a great deal of gratitude from those who donated them. Oshkosh church had in reality won all the banners, but the bible banner was to be presented to the Milwaukee society, from Menominee.

Verona banner was won by the Winnebago society.

Delavan banner was won by the Walworth association, to be placed in the church at Delavan.

Rev. Cheney then brought a song written by C. A. Hobbs, "Saved to Serve," which was sung to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Officers were elected as follows:

President—A. C. Knipton, Eau Claire.

Secretary—R. A. Hoskin, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. H. Taylor.

Transportation Leader—R. R. Hoskin, Milwaukee.

Association Organizer—C. A. Clevenger, Oshkosh.

The secretary presented an annual report which showed that the number of societies affiliated was 59 and the total membership was 2,808.

Condemn the Fight.

The meeting at the Baptist church last evening was a combination of the Baptist Young Peoples' union and the Baptist state convention. The service included the presentation of three senior banners to the three societies highest in three courses of study. For sacred literature the banner went to the Eau Claire society; bible reading banner to the Young People's society of the First church at Oshkosh; and the missionary banner to the Tabernacle society at Milwaukee. The banners were presented by Rev. Mr. Clevenger of Oshkosh.

Several resolutions were offered and adopted, and one was adopted by the convention as a whole. It was sympathizing and co-operating with the governor of Texas, in his action of stopping the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' prize fight in that state and a copy of the resolutions will be sent to the governor.

The addresses of the evening were made by Rev. E. W. White, on "1896, Its Hopes and Responsibilities," and Rev. M. W. Haynes, D. D., on "The Long Fight."

From 50 to 100 delegates were present from Milwaukee and they were royally entertained.

Board of Managers.

At 8:30 this morning the board of managers met for the purpose of appointing all the missionaries and transacting business necessary to inaugurate the missionary work of the new year.

Dr. Hodge of Janesville, president of the board, called the meeting to order and the first business was to elect the following officers.

President—Rev. E. M. Hodge, D. D., Janesville.

Secretary—Rev. D. E. Halteman, D. D., Delavan

Treasurer—Frank S. Dinsmore, Esq., Delavan.

The board then proceeded to name the various missionaries and fix the amount to be allowed each mission. The list of missionaries are as follows, but the amounts will not be fixed until later in the day:

W H Barker, Cumberland; C M Brodie, Bay View, Milwaukee; N F Clark, Neenah; J W Clevenger, Marinette; J E Conant, West Superior; W M Corkery Immanuel, Milwaukee; G A Cressey, Rhinelander, E E Dresser, Sheboygan; T S Evans, Cassville; J H Fairchild, Antigo; H J Finch, Portage; S S Hageman, Barron; J H Rigby, Kaukauna; L J Ingraham, Bloomington; A J Morris Wausau; C P Olsen, Rio; M A Packer, Menominee; E Pickering, Merrill; J Stewart, Tabernacle, La Crosse; A V Dahl, Springwater; J W Grimm, New Richmond; J Y Montague, Brodhead; F C Rabstock, Plainfield; C H Smith, Eroy; H T St. Claire, Ash Ridge; G W Lincoln, Dodgeville and Barneveld; Ole Ellison, Prentice; F Linden, West Superior; O Lindholm, Ogema; D Lofstrom, Grantsburg; H Lofstrom, Wood River; C Lundquist, Ashland; A L Nordgren, Bayfield; C G Sten, Marinette; P E Swanstrom, Wood Lake; J P Sundstrom, general missionary; F O Carlson, district missionary; J A Carlson, Washington Island; S O Borsheim, Woodville; C J Johnsen, Saxeville; E Lorentzen, Eau Claire; C P Olsen, Rio; J M Sellevold, Blair; J A Ohrn, district missionary.

The board decided to engage a first class evangelist for service throughout the state.

Their work will be completed this afternoon and they will then depart for home.

OMAHA BANK FAILURE.

Citizens' State Bank, Capital $50,000, Closes Its Doors.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11.—The Citizens' State bank of Omaha failed to open its doors this morning. It is capitalized at only $50,000.

INSURANCE COMPANY WINS.

Jefferson, Mo., Oct. 11.—The supreme court has reversed and remanded with directions, a libel suit instituted by ex-Congressman John M. Glover of St. Louis, against the American Casualty Insurance Security company of New York, wherein the former sought to recover $100,000 damages. The lower court directed a judgment by default for $27,000. This ruling is reversed with directions to allow the company to stand trial on the merits of the case.

That Box Factory.

A representative of Ritchie & Co., of Chicago, was in the city today and decided to establish a paper box factory in Racine. It will be located in the Secor block, occupying the second and third floors. The company ask for no bonus, simply the good will and encouragement of our citizens. They expect to employ some fifty hands.

[illegible]

INTERESTING CONCLUSIONS.

Mothers Agree on One Vital Subject.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

Young girls, to the thinking mind, are ever subjects of the deepest interest. Some lead lives of luxury, while others toil for mere existence. Separate, however, as their paths in life may lie, Nature demands of them the same obedience. All are subject to the same physical laws, and suffer in proportion to their violation. Young girls are reticent through modesty, and often withhold what ought to be told.

Yet they are not to blame, for information on such subjects has been withheld from them, owing to the false interpretation of a mother's duty.

In such cases they should do as thousands of young ladies are doing every day: write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving as nearly as possible their symptoms, and receive her freely given advice and timely aid.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the young girl's most trusty friend. It can be obtained of any druggist, and speedily relieves and cures irregularities, suspension, retention, and all derangements of the womb and ovaries.

It banishes promptly all pains, headache, backache, faintness, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholia, etc. Young girls must know that "*self-preservation is the first law of nature.*"

THE CLIMAX of enjoyment is found by every lover of good chewing tobacco in LORILLARD'S famous

Climax Plug

This tobacco represents the result of 134 year's experience in blending and preparing tobacco to suit a universal taste. A delicious flavor has been imparted to it without the addition of any harmful element. In substance it is unequalled by any chewing tobacco ever prepared. When you want a delicious satisfying chew, try CLIMAX PLUG.

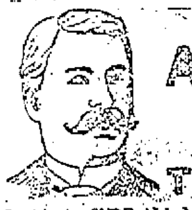
WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Family of Hon. Joseph Miller Poisoned by Smoked Dried Beef Last Evening.

The whole family of Hon. Joseph Miller, except Mrs. Miller, were poisoned last night and Misses Brehm and Stoffel, the two servant girls, were included in the list. The family partook of smoked dried beef for supper. After the meal they felt badly. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Miller and his three sons, Frank, Henry and Joseph were taken violently sick at the stomach and had cramps. They called for the servants to summon a physician, but found that the two girls were also very sick and attempting to help one another. Finally Dr. F. E. Garlock was called and prescribed necessary medicine. Mr. Miller, Frank, Joseph and Miss Stoffel soon grew better, but Henry Miller and Miss Brehm did not improve so fast and have been unable to leave their beds today, but Dr. Garlock believes that they will recover eventually. Mr. Miller has not been so well as usual today and was compelled to lie down at times. Dr. Garlock made a hasty examination of the beef and gave as his opinion that it was sugar cured instead of in the ordinary way. The beef originally came from Chicago. It was a narrow escape and possibly others in the city may have partaken of the same beef, but as yet no cases have been reported.

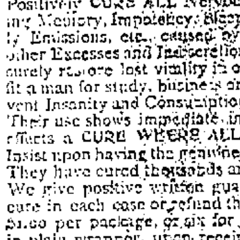
VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

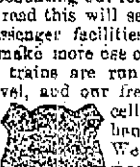
—FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS—

AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Wm. R. Kirkby, druggist. 410 Sixth St.

OUR ABILITY

to be of the greatest service to you depends to some extent on your conferring with us. Our line runs practically through the center of the state, and we desire to aid in improving the business of the community, at the same time benefiting our road.



If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in prompt handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick, and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.

Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.

W. H. KILLEN, Industrial Commis'r. C. L. WELLINGTON, Traffic Manager. H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 MAIN STREET.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN

Second Hand Pianos and Organs,

Taken in Exchange for the Matchless

DECKER BROS.'

And Excellent

SCHAFF BROS.'

PIANOS.

Pianos from $35 to $150.

Organs from $20 to $50.

IS YOUR WIFE CROSS?

Few people understand just how much the constant strain of defective vision taxes the patience and causes ill-temper. Children are often whipped, while the real convict wields the lash.

IT IS CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

In this age if your children's eyes are not properly examined, and, if needed, a pair of spectacles fitted.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS—

Ask for a book on "Eyesight" at the ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE. 437 Main St.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., over First National bank.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat' bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 330 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.
Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 568 State street.

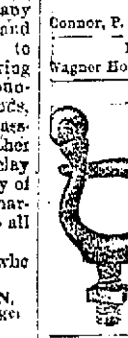
Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Harness.



A. LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer.
Fourth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Gyman Bros. 243 Main street.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 415 Main street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block
Larsen, John S., 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College ave. and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hegman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 441 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. G. Gray, Dist. Agt., Baker Block.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck, Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed. W., 415 Main street, 2d floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gurgher Co., The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 330 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbia Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olsen, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T. 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proeld, R., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smalley & Schoenleben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Restaurant.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 506 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
[illegible] & Co., 410 Main street.

TROLLY ROAD NORTH.

The Building of a New Electric Line Contemplated

Racine May be Connected with Milwaukee by Electricity.

Negotiations Are Now Pending For the Building of the Line Next Spring—What ex-Mayor Case Says on the Subject.

There has been considerable talk of late in regard to a new railroad between Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee. One of the schemes was to build the road along the shores of Lake Michigan, and at one time it had advanced so far as a survey being made. But it was ascertained that too much money was asked for the right of way and it was dropped. Then followed the various projects for an electric road. A company was organized at Chicago with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and two of the gentlemen interested were here in consultation with President T. M. Kearney of the Business Men's association for the purpose of ascertaining just what could be done here. For some reason the scheme was allowed to drop. Following close upon the heels of this proposition came the Milwaukee project and a line has been built as far south as Cudahy.

Manager Wyman Talks.

Last night the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin published a piece of news in regard to the proposed electric road will be of more than passing interest to the people of Racine. It says that: "Manager Wyman of the Milwaukee Street railway, just previous to his departure for Canada to attend a convention of street railway officials, announced that negotiations were pending between the Milwaukee company and the Racine Electric Railway company for the purpose of reaching an agreement whereby the two companies can extend and join their lines. It is proposed to connect the Racine Street railway with the Cudahy branch of the Milwaukee lines by next spring. The negotiations are understood to be progressing favorably, the greatest difficulty to be met with being the securing of the right-of-way by the Racine company. There is but little doubt that next summer will see some of the street car lines extended far beyond the confines of the city to some adjoining town or village. It is probable that the result of the negotiations will be known in two or three weeks."

Interview with Manager Case.

Manager Jackson I. Case was seen this morning in regard to the above and said that there was nothing to it. No proposition had ever been made to the Belle City Street Railway company and in fact the matter was never broached in that direction. About a year ago an engineer was here for the purpose of ascertaining what route could be secured for the Milwaukee company and to find out what prospects there are to cross the tracts of the company here. Mr. Case also has a letter received yesterday from a Philadelphia banking concern in which they inquire what the prospects are for the building of an electric line from Chicago to Milwaukee. It is said that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company is back of the proposed road from Milwaukee to Chicago.

WRECK REMOVED.

Wreck of the Schooner Kate Kelly Removed by Government Inspectors.

The following notice was received at this office from the Light-House Establishment, office of the Light-House Inspector, Ninth District, Chicago, Ill., under date of October 14:

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that the wreck of the schooner "Kate Kelly," off Wind Point (Racine Point), Wisconsin, has been removed.

By order of the Light-House Board.
J. H. Dayton,
Commander U. S. Navy,
Inspector 9th L. H. District.

And thus the last vestige of a terrible lake tragedy has been removed. The storm which wrecked the Kate Kelly will be readily recalled by citizens and sailors; how a farmer came to the city and reported having seen a vessel in distress off north point; men were in the rigging and men were at the pumps battling for life. Suddenly the vessel disappeared beneath the waves and nothing more was seen. The tugs could not venture out and the day wore away without anybody knowing the name of the vessel lost. Wreckage found near Kenosha a few days afterward proved that it was the canal schooner Kate Kelly, of Chicago, and that Captain Hatch and seven men were lost. Weeks rolled by and the bodies of all the victims came to the surface and three were found off this port. They were buried and friends will never know their fate. A piece of the jack, which was hoisted by the sailors when in distress, and taken from the vessel a few weeks later by Diver Harms, hangs in the Journal office.

Steamer Thomas Davidson Sold.

The steamer Thomas Davidson, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Davidson, has been sold to a syndicate headed by Henry J. Pauly, of Milwaukee, and H. W. Cook, of Chicago, the latter of the firm of Cook, Calbick & Co., vessel and marine insurance agents. The deal was consummated yesterday. While the exact price agreed upon for the transfer of the steamer is not given out, it is said to be a trifle better than $80,000.

The Thomas Davidson, is one of the largest and staunchest of Milwaukee's steam fleet. She came out in 1888, having been built under Thomas Davidson's immediate supervision at the old Wolf & Davidson shipyard, foot of Washington street. Her measurement, is 1714 net tons, rating A1*, and Inland Lloyds valuation $85,000. Under the present boom in freights she cannot fail to prove a moneymaker for the purchasers.

Other Marine.

The schooner J. B. Newland arrived in port last night with a cargo of lumber for the West Shore Lumber company.

The schooner Belle arrived in port with a cargo of wood for William Pugh.

The schooner City of Grand Rapids is discharging a cargo of lumber for Kelley, Weeks & Co.

The schooner Henry Cowles came into port last night with a cargo of wood.

The schooner Thomas Howland, in light trim, sought this port for shelter last night. Her main top mast is gone the result of heavy weather the last trip.

THE GREAT EISTEDDFOD.

In Which Many Racine Singers Will Take Part—The Prizes.

The prospectus of the Eisteddfod to be held at the Academy of Music in Milwaukee on New Year's day has been issued and received by the Racine Welsh singers and many in this city will take part and a delegation of several hundred will go to Milwaukee and hear the contests. The gentlemen chosen to conduct the Eisteddfod are Dr. Frederick Evans and William E. Powell. The officers are: John E. Jones, president; Richard Thomas, vice president; Robert T. Thomas, treasurer; O. W. Williams, secretary; executive committee, W. E. Powell, Dr. Frederick Evans, R. O. Davis, John H. Williams, Richard Thomas; music committee, Daniel Protheroe; Mus. Bac, John Williams, Richard Thomas.

The following prizes are offered:

For choirs, not less than forty nor more than fifty voices	$200
a) "Sleep, My Darling" ... Dr. Parry.	
b) "O Father Whose Almighty Power" ... Handel.	
For male choirs, not less than twenty nor over twenty-four voices	50
"The Crusaders" ... Protheroe	
For female choirs, not less than twelve nor over sixteen voices	25
"Clychau Aberdyfi" ... Dalyn Evans' Arrangement	
For mixed party, twelve voices	20
"The Stars Out-Peep" ... Broome	
Male quartette	12
"Lead, Kindly Light" ... Dudley Buck	
Trio for soprano, tenor and bass	10
"Roses" (from "Our Lady Fair") ... Protheroe	
Duet for tenor and bass	8
"For So Hath the Lord" (St. Paul) ... Mendelssohn	
Soprano solo	5
"On the Shore" ... Wm. Davies	
Contralto solo	5
"Little Lovers" (in C) ... Edw. German	
Tenor solo	5
Recit. and aria, "Ye People" and "If With All Your Hearts" ("Elijah") ... Mendelssohn	
Baritone solo	5
"The Miller" ... Dr. Parry	
Pianoforte solo (for persons under 18 years of age)	5
Fugue in G Minor, second book ... Bach	

The Welsh citizens of Milwaukee are sparing neither expense nor labor to make the Eisteddfod the most successful event of the kind ever held in the city. There will be three concerts, morning, afternoon and evening, and the prospectus states that the programme to be given in the evening will be the best ever presented at any western Eisteddfod.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

First Meeting of the Racine County Sunday School Association.

The first meeting of the Racine County Sunday School association will be held at the Congregational church at Union Grove, Oct. 24 and 25. Many delegates will be present from this and adjoining counties, and the programme arranged will be of unusual interest. It is earnestly desired that all the Evangelical Sunday schools of the county and those bordering on the county be represented by large delegations, as free entertainment will be provided for all who attend. Following is the programme:

Thursday, Oct. 24—Afternoon: Devotional service, led by Rev. Geo. E. Moore; address of welcome, J. S. Blakey; response by the president, Rev. T. A. Porter; paper, "How to Bring Our Sunday School Scholars Into the Church;" paper, "Training for Sunday School Teachers—What Ought it to Be?" by Mrs. B. B. Rose; Children's hour, conducted by Mrs. A. H. Miller.

Thursday, Oct. 24—Evening: Address, Rev. J. J. Forbes; address, "How to Obtain the Best Results in Sunday School Work," Rev. W. F. McMillen.

Friday, Oct. 25—Morning, devotional services; paper, "How Can the Bible be Restored to Our Sunday Schools?" by Miss Belle Munroe; paper, "The Superintendent," by S. C. Johnson; address, "The Teacher With Her Class," Rev. Geo. C. Haun. Business.

Friday, Oct. 25.—Afternoon, paper, "What are Efficient Inducements to Secure Regular Attendance?" by Rev. R. T. Roberts; question box; paper, "The Need of the Holy Spirit in Our Sunday School Work," by James Christopherson. Adjournment.

The officers are: President, Rev. T. A. Porter, Rochester; vice presidents, superintendents of the various schools; secretary, Miss Emily Moe, Waterford; treasurer, Clarice Noble, Rochester.

A New Meat Market.

P. A. Herzog and Frank Breseo have rented the meat market building of Mrs. Boy, No. 1245 Douglas avenue, for a term of three years. They will open a first class market and commence business Monday morning. Mr. Breseo is probably one of the best butchers in the city and Mr. Herzog is a business man well known to the people of Racine. Everybody will wish them success.

BALL PLAYER FATALLY SHOT.

Toledo, O., Oct. 15.—A special to the Blade from Spencerville, Ohio, says W. W. Rupert was fatally shot while hunting yesterday by the accidental discharge of his gun. Rupert is a well known minor league ball player and played with Kansas City and Fall River, Mass., teams during the season just ended.

Auction Sale

Having sold my farm, I will, on Thursday, Oct. 24, 1895, at 10 a. m., sell my farm implements, hay, grain and stock, including my flock of Shropshire sheep, rams and ewes. All come. Good lunch at noon. Eugene Gillett.
Western Union Junction.

COUNTY NEWS.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., Oct. 14.

George Faulkner and Chas. Voak of Wilmot, were in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Tabor has returned from an extended visit to friends in Ohio.

Mr. Aber visited friends in Harvard last week.

Mr. Harvey Wilkinson and Miss Nellie Clark of Salem, were married in Bristol last Wednesday night, by the Rev. Thos. Shaupe. The happy pair have the best wishes of their Bristol friends.

The Rev. W. Corr preached his first sermon in the conference year at the M. E. church last Sunday morning. It was a scholarly address.

Mrs. A. A. Burgess made a visit to Chicago last week.

Mr. and Miss Ramsden and Miss Green all of Brighton were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Murdoch last Sunday.

Messrs. Chas. Whitcher and Clarence Williams made a trip to Kenosha Saturday.

The German M. E. church will be dedicated next Sunday. The services will be in German in the morning and English in the afternoon.

The ladies Aid society met with Mrs. Whitcher last Thursday.

Mr. Shields is shipping large quantities of hay these days.

Mr. Stewart of the firm of Stewart Bros., Salem, called on a number of Bristol people last week.

Mr. Dan Bolton intends to remove to his new home at Trevor the first of next month.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Oct. 14, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gillett spent Sunday in Racine.

School opened last Monday with Miss Blanche Pinch as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Haidle and family move to Racine this week, where they will make their future home.

James Yates is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Payne at Kansasville.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Oct. 14.

Miss Ella Nelson, who is confined to her bed with typhoid fever, is gaining slowly.

Miss May Bull has been entertaining company the past week.

The dance held at this place last Friday evening was a very enjoyable one, although not a success financially. Not a very large crowd was out.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Misses Tillie and Josie Nelson Flora and Harry Apple, Bert and Laura Pierce, Thomas Overson and Fred Alexander attended the convention as delegates at Big Bend last week of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance and all sound their praises in the good work that was done. The order was started at this place about two months ago and now has over 60 members. They will have an open session for Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, when they will give a programme, to which all are invited.

Louis Christianson, who came here and opened a saloon some time ago, finds this place warmer than he expected. He was arrested last week for selling liquor without a license and paid fine and costs. North Cape people have lived these many years without a saloon the have made up their minds they don't need any here now.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Oct. 14.

Corn husking and potato digging are in full blast.

Several of our enterprising farmers have got tired of a shortage of water, so they have gone to work and had wells put down with good success. Among the number may be mentioned, Messrs. S. Webber, W. L. Shumway, B. West, M. Kearney, T. West.

Mrs. P. Anderson has returned home after spending a couple of months with her daughter at Marinette.

Mrs. Wm. Hunter is recovering slowly from injuries sustained by falling from a stack of hay.

Miss A. Conlan spent last week in the Cream City visiting friends.

Our school opened Monday with Miss West at her post of duty, ready for her work the coming year.

Attorney M. B. Webber and wife are guests at the home of their parents, Mr. S. Webber.

B. West had a horse badly cut on a wire fence last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. West attended the Milwaukee exposition and were well satisfied with it.

C. Peterson is getting along nicely.

Miss Anderson of Union Grove, has opened her school in District No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. West of Milwaukee visited their parents last week.

Those who attended the surprise party at A. Lowers Friday evening, report a pleasant time.

Our young people's society commonly known as the Advocates of Christian Fidelity of the town of Raymond, held a very interesting meeting last Tuesday evening. The meeting was very ably conducted by Miss Ruthie West, her subject being, "The Duty of Hapiness." At the conclusion of the devotional part of the meeting, the society proceeded to elect officers to serve for the next six months. After a spirited contest, during which much enthusiasm prevailed, the following officers were elected: President, C. E. Lange; vice president, Miss Ruthie West; secretary, Ernest De Remer; treasurer, Mrs. Frayer. The society meets every Tuesday evening, and is in a very prosperous condition, and anyone will be well repaid for attending any of its sessions.

Our schools have again opened for their winter's work. Miss Gilmore of Yorkville, has charge of No. 6, while Miss Myra West again presides at the Center. The school board of District No. 1 are especially to be congratulated in being so fortunate in the choice of Miss Lyda Shock of Union Church. The lady began her duties last Monday.

Every friend of education and lover of progress cannot help but view with considerable pride and satisfaction the efforts that our young people are making to attain a higher ideal, not merely in the intellectual, but in the moral and religious fields as well. One of the leading members of the Shakespeare club of Raymond informed your correspondent that the club would begin its sessions sometime in the near future, and that a slight admission fee would be charged.

We regret very much to say, that Mrs. Frank Eason is still very low, and that her recovery is doubtful.

Our citizens are making rapid progress with their farm work. The season has been exceptionally good for nearly all kinds of crops, and the only complaint heard is in regard to the low prices offered for some of the farm produce. This is, however, somewhat offset by the increased yield.

SOMERS.

Somers, Oct. 16.

Messrs. Geo. Jaegers and Adelmer Bishop of Racine, spent Sunday in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bishop of Racine, came out on Saturday evening to visit L. J. Strong.

Rev. W. L. Breckenridge of Bayfield, Wis., is visiting relatives in the village.

Mrs. Shuart Longwell is confined to her home on account of sickness.

Rev. Otto Anderson is attending school at Evanston, Ill.

W. S. Gibbon and John Herzog have each put up a wind mill.

M. J. Salentine's sale took place on Monday last and all live stock brought a fair price, especially good cows, which were evidently what the farmers were after.

An incident occurred on Sunday last which, although a little amusing, might have resulted in a bad accident. As the funeral procession was nearing the cemetery, a young lady on a bicycle coming on a cross road, attempted to pass between two teams. She collided with a buggy wheel and was thrown to the ground, but apparently unhurt.

George H. Herzog of Racine, and reporter for the Journal, was out last week through Kenosha county, doing some hustling in the interests of that paper. And thus the circulation of the Journal is growing every day.

After an illness of but a few months, Miss Estella Spencer died at her home in Somers on Friday evening, Oct. 11, of consumption, at the age of 17 years. It was but a few months ago that her mother was taken away by the same dreaded disease and again the family is bereft of another who was always so dear to them in life. The deceased was a faithful member of the M. E. church, also of the choir. She was an active member of the Endeavor society, this being second time that it has been called upon since its organization, several years ago, to mourn the death of one of its most efficient members. The community will feel its loss greatly and much sympathy is manifested for the father and brothers in their sorrow. The funeral took place on Sunday morning.

SALEM.

Salem, Oct. 16

Rev. Mr. Davidson delivered his first sermon here last Sunday morning. His family arrives this week.

Harvey Wilkinson and Miss Nellie Clark of this village were united in marriage last Thursday evening Oct. 10, at the Bristol M. E. parsonage by Rev. Sharp. They went to Chicago Friday morning on a short tour returning to Salem Monday, where they will reside in the future. Mr. Wilkinson is foreman of the Oatman Bros. creamery. The bride and groom have the congratulations of a host of friends who wish them a long life of happiness.

Mrs. Frank Palmatier visited in Milwaukee during the past week.

Fred Scholer of Chicago, was the guest of Charles Loescher.

Miss Faillin of Harvard, is the guest of Guy Van Wie, Saturday.

Lou Burch of Chicago, visited in Salem Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Paddock of Osage, Iowa, were the guests of his brother Alva Paddock and wife during the past week.

Mrs. Garrett Van Wie spent Saturday in Kenosha.

Miss Luanah Palmatier has opened her millinery shop and has in a fine stock of walking, trimmed and untrimmed hats.

Charles Burgess and Edward White went out to Lyons Tuesday after the household goods of Rev. Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Tom Hillyer spent Sunday at Fox lake.

Justin Johnson is building a new house on North Main street. Charles Haigh is doing the carpenter work.

Mrs. Frank Anderson visited in Bristol Thursday.

Mesdames Tuttle and Curtis visited at Frank Kingman's the past week.

Mrs. G. Van Wie and Mrs. Chas. Burgess visited in Bristol Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ward visited friends in Brighton Sunday.

Few of our young people attended the dance at Pleasant Prairie Friday night. Report a good time.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Oct. 16.

Erwin Connell had a narrow escape from being suffocated on last Friday while being lowered in a well.

Much credit is due to Maud Coling and Barabra Bosma in the way the Junior endeavors are now being conducted.

Mrs. Kemp took the 7:30 train Saturday morning. She will spend a couple of weeks visiting with her sister at Appleton, Wis.

Mrs. Williams spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Roberts, of Caledonia.

The infant son of Vould Hanson died Sunday and was buried Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have the sympathy of their many friends.

Kemp & Morgan moved their drilling machine last Monday, having completed the well for Wm. Hardy. Kemp & Morgan are doing a flourishing business.

Ardeen's hammer is to be heard north of the village.

Mrs. Blakeman of Darien, is a guest at the home of Mrs. T. C. Williams.

Mr. E. C. Deane of Racine, spent a few hours in our village on Monday last.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Oct. 15.

Miss Lillian Mathews of Burlington, is a guest of Miss Nora Nelton.

Miss Ellen Chapman is seriously ill.

The Modern Woodmen will give a party at this place Friday evening, Oct. 25. Tallar's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

Will Wheatley and Miss Josie Leuck of Milwaukee, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Quinn over Sunday.

Miss Anna Johnson of Waukesha, is spending a few days with her parents in the village.

Warren Greely, one of the early settlers of this township, died at his home at Caldwell on last Friday evening. The funeral services were held on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. L. Hulbert spent Sunday with her sister of Ives Grove.

A musical will be held at the residence of T. F. Moyle on next Thursday evening. An excellent programme is being prepared.

A. Hardie of Mukonago, was in town Friday.

HUSHER.

Husher, Oct. 16.

Miss Myra West of Raymond Center, called on friends here one day last week.

Mrs. Fred Flancher and son Leon spent last week in Milwaukee among relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Roethe of Oakwood, have moved into their new home on the new road, where they will be glad to have their friends call and visit them.

A number of teachers from this place were at Union Grove last Saturday to attend the teachers' institute, and report having a splendid time.

The ball at Kilbournville was not well attended. The boys are all busy in the field, and the evening was too chilly to be out after a hard day's work in the cold.

A christening and birthday party was held at Herman Baker's Sunday evening.

The free entertainment at Husher on Monday afternoon was heard only by a few, but those few report having had a good time.

Our blacksmith is still very busy but can manage to leave long enough to gather a good supply of walnuts to pass the spare time with in the long winter evenings.

Martin Sears' auction last week was well attended. Although everything was sold cheap he realized a goodly sum. We are sorry to have Mr. and Mrs. Sears leave us but as they are going to enjoy themselves and not work so hard in the future we are willing that they have the pleasure and we wish them lots of it.

Edgar Sears, who has been sick for so long, is slowly recovering. He is only just able to sit up.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Oct. 14.

Your correspondent from this place thinks it "strange" so few farmers have not the "forethought" to provide their families with gardens. And then goes on to say that one acre of ground laid out and given the time bestowed on other crops would be a source of joy throughout the year. It is estimated that five acres of garden is all one man can tend with the best of tools, devoting his full time. It is evident then that to tend one acre would take one-fifth of one man's time providing he had the necessary tools. What farmer can devote one-fifth of his time to gardening? By putting that one-fifth of his time with the other four-fifths on his general crops he will make enough more than to buy what vegetables he wants three times over.

Racine Refrigerator Plant.

Nothing has yet been settled in regard to the rebuilding of the Racine Refrigerator plant, destroyed by fire last week. It is known that Mr. Walker will not again go into business, but John Peterson will establish the plant if proper encouragement is extended. The citizens of Racine should take hold of the matter and at least find a suitable site for the factory.

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS IN EVERY TOWN and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital. Steady work. sept20d&w4w GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. meh9tfsat&wkly

[First publication Oct 8, 1895.]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Rasmussen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Rasmus Rasmussen, representing among other things, that Jacob Rasmussen, late of the town of Raymond, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased died intestate on or about the 11th day of March, A. D. 1891, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is a son of said deceased; and praying that Thomas Adland be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on

Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court, in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Racine Weekly Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated October 7th, 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

14

INHERITED A DAUGHTER.

Strange Manner in Which a Young Couple Secure a Child.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Parmelee, who left California some weeks ago on their wedding tour, have started for the Pacific coast. There friends will be surprised to see them return with a 5-year-old daughter. They came east on the Canadian Pacific railway and made this city their destination, because Mr. Parmelee wanted to collect a legacy of $19,000 left to him by a relative. At Calgary, Ont., a woman boarded the train with a bright little girl. She told them she was taking the girl, whose name was Bessie White, to an orphanage at Winnipeg. Before that town was reached, however, she disappeared, deserting her charge, who began to cry for her mother. Many of the passengers regarded the Parmalees with suspicion and every now and then they had to make explanation that they were not kidnappers. At Winnipeg they took Bessie to the orphan asylum. The officials looked at them askance and declined to believe their story. This angered the Parmelees and they decided to adopt the little girl. Bessie said her parents had separated and that her father had kidnapped her, but afterwards got tired of the burden and abandoned her. Mr. Parmelee is well to do, and declares that he valued his adopted daughter more highly than the $19,000 legacy he came east to collect.

Dr. Fitzgibbons was called to Fond du Lac by a telegram announcing that his father was dying.

20 Scrofula Sores

Afflicted me last July—in fact I have suffered with scrofula over 20 years. My

friends thought I could not live long. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a week I was much better, and in a short time I could walk all around. My appetite improved rapidly. I can't speak too highly of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for I know its medicinal powers." MRS. S. E. HATCH, Licking, Missouri.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, Oct. 16, 1895.

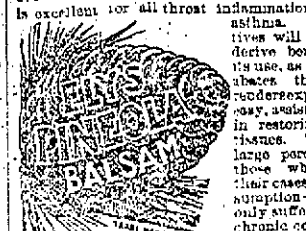
Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$3.90
" Best Spring		3.50
" Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	60
Wheat No. 2		58
Wheat No. 3		57
Oats	18@	20
Corn	30@	32
Barley		40
Rye	38@	40
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$17.00
Bran, per ton		12.50
Corn meal		15.00
Oats and corn ground		17.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 15@	17
Eggs	14@	16
Cheese		8½
Hay	8 00@10	00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$	50
Potatoes	15@	20
Beans	1 20@1	30
Meats—		
Beef on foot	$2 50@3	50
Hogs on foot	3 80@ 4	10
Lard		10
Calves	4 00@ 4	50
Sheep	2 00@ 3	00
Lambs	2 00@ 3	00
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	9
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax		$ 94
Clover	$6 50@ 7	50
Timothy	3 50@3	70
Wool—		
Wool		13
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2,		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, " "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2.		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.		

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20@$	20
Dry Onions, per pk	30@	30
Green Onions	25 doz	
New Cabbage, each	5@	8
Carrots	4 bunch	
Beets	4 bunch	
Radish, per doz	3@	4
Wax beans per lb	5@	7
String Beans per lb	8@	10
Cucumbers per pk	35@	50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@	5
Bananas, per doz	12@	20
Oranges, per doz	35@	40
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, Oct. 16, 1895.

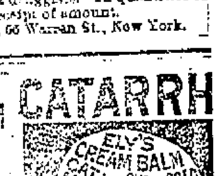
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	61
No. 2		60
No. 3		58¾
Oats		20
Corn		31@32
Barley		41
Rye		40
Meats—		
Live hogs	3 70@ 4	00
Live beef	2 75@ 3	50
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 20@ 1	25
Potatoes		20
Seeds—		
Timothy		2 75
Clover	6 40@ 7	75
Produce—		
Butter	15@	18
Eggs	15@	16
Cheese		8½
Tallow—		
No. 1		5
No. 2		4

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM



is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH



Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
COLD IN HEAD
IT WILL CURE.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

TAX NOTICE.

Concerning Lands Sold for Taxes for the Year 1893.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine, and state of Wisconsin, were sold by the treasurer of said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1893, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1893.

The amount of principal due on each tract of land and city and village lots, the amount of tax, interest and charges on the same, is computed up to the [illegible] day of redemption, including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hand and seal of the county board of supervisors of said county of Racine this 20th day of July, A. D. 1895.

JOHN DIXON,
County Clerk, Racine County, Wis.

To whom assessed; description; amount of taxes; interest and charges:

Town of Waterford.

P. Lund, w½ nw¼, sec. 14, town 4, range 19; 80 acres	$2 86

Town of Norway.

Peter Clen Ineon, nw¼ nw ¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	$2 43
W. B. Drought, n½ nw¼ sec. 14, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 01
C. Simons, w½ ne¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 80 acres	4 23
C. Simonds, se¼ nw¼ sec. 15, town 4, range 20; 40 acres	2 60

Town of Yorkville.

John Beandl, part s part se¼ sec. 12, town 3, range 21; 53 acres	$27 47
James Hennesy, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, block 5, village of Union Grove, sec. 30, town 3, range 21	4 43

Town of Burlington.

Fred Flescher, block 2, lots 6, 7, 8, sec. 5, town 2, range 19	$57 19
Maggie Grant, 12 acres as recorded in vol. 21, pages 473 and 474, sec. 28, town 3, range 19; 12 acres	53 40
Connedy & Crolsion, ice house on w¼ sw¼ n of mill pond, sec. 29, town 3, range 19	7 14
Unknown, lots 1 and 2, block 34, sec. 32, town 2, range 19	2 12

Town of Raymond.

Patrick Long, 1 a s w cor 8 w ½ sec 5, town 4, range 21; 1 acre	$1 62
William Nelson, n 1-25 of e ½ n e ¼, sec 8, town 4, range 21, 80 acres	36 63

Town of Caledonia.

W. C. Lamberton, e ½ a near n w corner e 42 of s ½ s e ¼, bd westerly by Mil road n by Slanders e & s by Slanders section 1, town 4, range 23, 4 acres	$1 67
Peter Faren, s½ a in n w cor of s 22¼ a s e ¼ n e ¼ sec 22, town 4, range 23, 2 ½ acres	5 28

Town of Mt. Pleasant.

F. N. Burdick, in n e ¼ n ½ e 10 a of s 18 a n e ¼, ex 1¼ a to Frebel and others sect 4, town 3, range 23, 8¾ acres	$18 41

Second Ward City of Racine.

Chas W. Kauss, bl 18, Holbourn sub, n 60 of s 100 ft of e ½; special assessment; lake shore protection	$ 8 44
J. J. Elmendorf, lot 17, blk 1, south Racine lot 18, blk 1	2 93
Mrs. R. Campbell, lot 7 blk 50, s ½, ss; lot 10, blk 50, n ½, ss, special for sewer	56 34
Unknown, lot 3, blk 47, ss	1 98
Unknown, lot 4, blk 47, ss	1 98
Henry Parry, bl 18 s 60 of n 520 ft of e ½ Holborn sub	5 54
N. Olerson, blk 21 s 40 of n 240 ft of w ½ of Holborn sub	4 56

Third Ward, City of Racine.

Alix Jones, lot 3, block 7, except n22½ ft, Harbor addition	$37 93
James Rohan, e½ block 64, s 80 of n 240 ft of w½ school section	114 35
G. W. Mason, w½ block 64, w½ of n 160 ft, school section	164 25
Hans Hanson, e¼ block 65, s 50 of n 120 ft of e½, school section; special for sewer	98 43
Baptist Mission, w½ block 65, s 40 of n 200 ft of e½, school section	39 26

Fourth Ward City of Racine.

Gustave Reesel, lots 1 and 2, block 17, e 50 ft, Miller's subdivision	$24 02
James Rooney, lot 7, block 45, O. P.	59 11
E. Greber, block 2 beginning on south line of block at w line of Lasell street, run n 66 ft, then w 155½ ft, then s 66 ft, then e to beginning, Shiloway's subdivision, special for grading	15 68

Fifth Ward, City of Racine.

E. Crook, lots 1 and 3, block 21, Sage's addition	395 38
Gus Peterson, in s½ ne¼ sec. 8, town 3, range 23, bounded w by Freeman's, e by Forest street, s by Madison, and w by Blake	14 30
John T. Nish, lot 5, block 1, Prospect addition	4 6
Gottlieb Michael, lot 10, block 4, Rose's subdivision	2 96
W. H. Millman, in w w½ se¼ sec. 8, town town 3, range 23, bounded n by Topling, s by Spring street and river, e by Spring street and w by city limits; 3½ acres	7 81

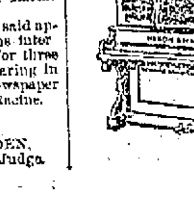
Sixth Ward City of Racine.

R. P. Jones, lot 8, e ¼ blk 30 n 1-10 s ¼; lots 9, 10 e ½ blk 30 n 20 ft Business sub	$23 77
John Tostevin, w ½ bl 55 beginning at southwest corner of bl run n 30 degrees and 10 [illegible] e 40¾ ft which is the place of beginning then south 74 degrees e 111 ft then north 21 degrees e 4 8-10 ft then westerly to a point to place of beginning bl n by Evans and s by Gunter school sect	1 64
Dennis Cawley, lot 15, blk 60 Carrgs sub	12 66
R. R. Davis, blk 63 all that part of bl lying w of N W R Rd Davis sub	39 56
Doratha Cesrner, lot 35 bl 66 Herrick's sub	5 21
John Meredith, in n e ¼ sec 17-3-23 bd n by J. G. Meacham Jr e by Lockwood ave s by 11th st and w by Becker 100 ft e and w and 40 ft n and s	17 03

Seventh Ward City of Racine.

Catherine E Sterr, lot 13 bl 3 n ¼ English add; lot 14 bl 3 n ¼; English add; lot 15 bl 3 n ¼; English add	$ 8 86
C. Reich, lot 9, block 2, North Racine	75 32
W. H. Miller, el 7 n 2 acres ex s 50 ex n 50 of s 100 of e 115 ft North Racine	18 52
Unknown, in s e ¼ sect 4-3-23 bd n by Madorey's Est e by Lake Michigan s by Heaths and Dickson w by Mich st 84 ft n and s special for sewer	79 97
C. Madory, N 1-17 in s e ¼ sect 4-3-23 bd n by George Miller e by Lake Michigan s by Madery's e and w by Michigan st about 145 ft N and S	2 95
John Malone, in sw¼ sec 4, town 3, range 23, bounded n by English street, e by Willing, s by Coonley and w by Mrs. Collins, 60 ft e and w	4 55
Frank Pheork, in sw¼ sec 4, town 3, range 23, bounded n and w by C. Rogan est., s by Stransky, e by Erie street, 100 ft n and s and 160 ft e and w	4 58

In Buying a Piano or an Organ



do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render them instruments par excellence. Old pianos or organs taken in exchange. Instruments sold for cash or easy payments.

Catalogues and full information sent free.

Mason & Hamlin Co.

250 and 252 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 42.

PORTE MAKES REPLY.

Turkish Government Makes Answer to the Six Powers.

It Is Characteristic of the Turk and Lays Blame on Armenia.

The Reply Is Not Satisfactory to the Ambassadors—Sultan is Worried at the Presence of the British Fleet.

Constantinople, Oct. 10.—Late today it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented to the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. His reply, however, is not satisfactory to the ambassadors.

The porte in the answer, enumerated the measures taken to preserve order and declared that the Musselmen were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that on the contrary, the Armenians killed inoffensive Musselmen. The Turkish government added that so soon as the Armenian refugees leave the churches in which they have sought refuge, the normal aspect of the city will be restored. It denies ordering that no food be supplied to the refugees in the churches, and urges the ambassadors to assist in the work of restoring order, claiming that the Armenian agitators are intriguing to cause fresh disturbances. The note concludes with the assertion that the government is about to open an inquiry into the recent rioting with the view of discovering the guilty parties.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the porte's reply, the six ambassadors met today to consider what shall be done further. It is expected that the dragomans of the different embassies will assist the Turkish officials in clearing the vicinities of the Armenian churches of the rioters infesting them and installing the refugees in their homes.

The sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the Island of Lemnos, and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain Sir Philip Currie, to ask for the withdrawal of the British warships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardanelles. Sir Philip, it is understood, persists in refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices received here from Trebizond, Armenia, confirm the report that a massacre of Armenians has occurred there. It is added that a general panic prevails in that city. The number of killed is not known. Nothing definite has yet been heard from Sivas, Van or Bitlis, where disturbances between Turks and Armenians are reported to have taken place.

A consignment of 5,000 Mauser rifles, ordered by the Turkish government, arrived several days ago. But they still remain on the lighters to which they were transferred, as the bill of the manufacturers has not been paid, and the agents of the latter decline to give up the rifles until the money is forthcoming. Izzet Effendi, a celebrated Turkish lawyer, has been arrested on the charge of being the author of the placards which were posted in the public thoroughfares of Stamboul, espousing the Armenian cause.

The Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, has positively assured the foreign embassies that the Armenian refugees in the churches will be permitted to return to their homes without molestation. No further disturbances have been reported from Trebizond.

MANLEY TO BOOM REED.

Jos. H. Manley to Make a Tour Through the West.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Herald says that Hon. Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the National Republican Executive committee, will visit on the Pacific slope for pleasure and politics. It is intimated that the "boom" of Hon T. B. Reed will be looked after.

In his swing around the circle, Mr. Manley may sound public sentiment regarding issues, and also find out what offer each of the cities that are competing for the honor of housing the national convention has to make.

BOND FORGER IS BOLD.

Bond Forger J. Y. Lewis Is Still Hanging Around Ohio.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—There is the highest authority for saying that Z. T. Lewis, the alleged bond forger, has been seen and talked to in Adams county, Ohio, within five days.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

An Unknown Man Robbed and Murdered Near Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Oct. 10.—An unknown man was murdered and robbed at Bower Hill, near here, last night under circumstances which are yet a mystery. Passengers on an accommodation train this morning discovered the body lying near the track. An examination showed that he had been shot through the head and his pockets rifled. The murder occurred where a gang of tramps had been camped. The victim appeared to be about 40 years of age, but there were no means of identifying him. Detectives are at work on the case.

AFTER THE WRECK.

Railroad Men Unable to Account for the Pennsylvania Wreck at Manor.

Pittsburg, Oct. 10. — George Van Zandt and E. Kunkle, who sustained serious injuries in the wreck of the mail express of the Pennsylvania railroad at Manor station last evening, are resting easy at the West Pennsylvania hospital, and will likely recover. Mr. Van Zandt is a commercial traveler and resides in New York. Kunkle lives at Johnston, but is employed as a blacksmith in the railroad shops here. The body of John Miller, the conductor, who was killed, was taken to Derry, where his family reside. He was 40 years of age and had been employed on the road for many years. So far as could be learned the other injured victims are in a fair way to recovery.

The cause of the accident has not been definitely determined yet. A defective truck on the first car which left the track or a broken frog, are the causes prominently assigned. At 2 a. m., the wreck had been cleared away, and the trains were running as usual. Superintendent Robert Pitcairn, and Assistant Superintendent M. Trump were in charge of the relief train, and they superintended the clearing up of the wreck and the handling of the injured persons. They made a partial investigation into the cause of the accident, but were unable to find any defects in the track. The investigation will be continued until the cause is learned.

SOCIETY HARD UP.

Congregational Home Missionary Society in Debt $179,000.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Congregational Home Missionary society is in unusual straits financially. It is in debt to banks $179,000, its treasury is empty and inasmuch as only $100,000 of the bonded indebtedness is secured by collateral, the banks have refused further unsecured loans. The salaries of the home missionaries were due Oct. 1. Failure to receive them means, in many cases, borrowing of local banks at high rates of interest. The society is absolutely dependent for the time being upon the gifts of churches and individuals. The present situation is due not only to the hard times, but to the chronic omission of Congregational churches to take their missionary collections in the summer and early fall. The severity of the crisis is great, but temporary.

An Endeavor Paper.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—It is announced that the Christian Endeavor societies have decided to start a monthly in Chicago, to be known as the "Christain Endeavorer." The four great forward movements for which this paper will stand will be: 1, Missionary extension. 2, Christian citizenship. 3, Evangelistic endeavor. 4, The rescue of the Sabbath.

A COLORADO MURDER.

Two Indictments Said to Have Been Found in Connection With a Murder at Highlands.

Denver, Col., Oct. 10.—It is understood that two indictments have been found by the grand jury in connection with the murder of Phillip E. Gaffron, a jeweler in Highlands, on the night of April 8, last. Mrs. Gaffron and her sister, Mrs. Robbins, who were in the house at the time of the murder, stated that Mr. Gaffron was shot by a burglar. This story was believed by the authorities, although some suspicious circumstances came to light. Now comes Elisha Robbins of Pasadena, Cal., husband of Mrs. Gaffron's sister, who declares that at one time, Mrs. Gaffron proposed to him to poison her husband, whose life was heavily insured. Mrs. Gaffron and Mrs. Robbins will be brought back from Pennsylvania, where they are now said to be, and subjected to a rigid examination. Mr. Robbins believes that his wife, who appears to have deserted him, can tell more about the tragedy than she has hitherto revealed.

LUMBER SCHOONER ASHORE.

A Lumber Laden Schooner Driven Ashore Near Whitefish Bay.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 10.—A lumber-laden schooner was driven ashore today on east side of Door peninsula near Whitefish bay. She is 800 yards from shore, exposed to a terrific easterly gale. Owing to the formation of the shore, a yawl cannot land, and the crew are in the rigging. The life saving crew left Sturgeon bay overland, a distance of 14 miles. The vessel will probably be a total loss. The vessel ashore is the schooner Otter.

FOR RELIGIOUS REFORM.

City of Mexico, Oct. 10.—The police and judicial authorities at Guadaloupe, announce that they will compel the Catholics and protestants alike to respect the reform laws. Pilgrims will not be allowed to carry religious banners, nor wear insignia in public. If the missionaries desire to worship the Virgin of Guadaloupe by means of the circulation of literature, they will be amply protected, but the protestants, no more than the Catholics, may organize religious demonstrations in public streets.

President Thomas M. Kearney, of the Racine Business Men's association is slowly recovering from his sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Caven who have been visiting in the city left today for their northern home.

FOR THE TAXPAYER.

What the City Council Did at a Meeting Last Night.

They Want Plans and Specifications for Paving Streets.

An Expert Electrician Will be Sent Here by Insurance Companies—Ald. Elholm's Resolution on School Books.

Mayor Janes presided at the regular meeting of the city council last evening and all of the aldermen were present except Stoffel of the Fourth ward, and Kannenberg of the Seventh ward. There was a scarcity of spectators, perhaps from the fact that nothing of a sensational nature was expected to come up.

Several property owners of Wisconsin street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, petitioned the council for permission to raise their sidewalks four inches above grade. It was referred to the street committee and First ward aldermen.

Many of the property owners on State street want more light and asked the council to place an electric light at the corner of State and La Salle streets. The finance committee and aldermen of the Fifth ward will attend to the matter.

English street residents want water and ask the council to cause an extension of mains on that street. The fire and water committee will decide whether it is necessary.

G. E. Dickey had read in the newspapers that the city might possibly appoint an inspector of electrical construction and in such an event he applied for the place. He is a graduate of Madison university and has the highest references. During the discussion that followed it developed that there was no such office and Mayor Janes said the insurance companies would soon send an expert here to make a thorough investigation of the electric wires, etc. The whole matter went to the fire and water and finance committees. There was read a communication from the board of education. It was in the shape of a resolution passed by the board in regard to old seats having been placed in the High school building and asking for an appropriation to replace them with new ones. The finance and education committees will see what can be done for the suffering board.

It was ordered that the old fence surrounding the Seventh ward school site be removed as it had become an eye sore.

Sixth street from Grand avenue to the viaduct will not be paved this year. There is a piece of land at the corner of Sixth and Standard that extends into the street and the proper committee will see the owners with a view to ascertaining what it can be purchased for. Until then the question of paving will remain in status quo.

A trestle will be erected over the ravine in what is known as Kelley's alley. The city engineer will make plans and when the work is commenced John Kelley will be there with both feet and no doubt there is fun ahead.

The Racine Gas company was awarded the contract for lighting the city hall and several fire engine houses, their bid being the lowest. The Badger Electric Light people do not like the action and claim that if the city re-advertised the lighting would be done much cheaper.

The Milmine bridge, which is in poor repair, will be replanked.

A report was made favorable to lowering the First ward artesian well pipes on Wisconsin street.

One hundred dollars will be expended in making improvement to the streets about Seventh ward water fountain.

City Engineer Burlingame reported and estimated the cost of making necessary repairs to abutments and protections to bridges at $6,950.

Reports were made in favor of changing the grade on Superior streets. Plans adopted for paving a portion of Eighth street. Tenth street sewer is too small and will be remedied so as to stop trouble from water backing and flooding cellars. The curbing on Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets will be changed so as to conform with the improvements. Ald. Hoyle did not feel exactly clear on the question for the reason that he came near getting killed when a change was made on Wisconsin street. A report was presented in favor of rebuilding the St. Paul docks. Resolutions were presented asking for plans and specifications for paving State street and Northwestern avenue and estimated cost; also for paving College avenue from Water street to DeKoven avenue. A resolution was offered that the clerk advertise for 2,000 feet of fire hose and 200 feet of hose for the Chemical company.

Alderman Elholm offered a resolution in effect that the system of furnishing free school books has proven a great benefit wherever adopted; the city of Racine cannot adopt the free system; that the board of education be requested to investigate as to the advisability of purchasing all books direct from publishers and furnish the same to scholars at cost.

Referred to the education committee.

Mrs. A. C Erb departed today for Naperville, Ills. in response to a message announcing the serious illness of her father-in-law.

AN OLD MAN ROBBED.

Claims That Waukegan, Ill., Police Robbed and Then Kicked Him.

Nels Knudson, an old man residing on Lockwood avenue, related a damaging story to the authorities last night against the police of Waukegan, Ills. Knudson says that yesterday he went to Kenosha for a trip. When he was ready to come home he boarded a Chicago & Northwestern Railroad train, supposing it was bound for Racine, but he made a mistake and was taken to Waukegan where he got off, intending to return on the next train. While roaming about the city at Waukegan the police arrested him for a tramp and locked him in the station. On his person he had a silver watch, $3 and other stuff. This was taken from him. When released from custody he asked the officers for the watch and money and says that instead of getting it a policeman kicked him into the street and ordered him to get out of the city at once. Not being able to talk the English language fluently he could not remonstrate much and got back to this city, walking part of the way. He requests Chief of Police Johnson to write the chief of police at Waukegan with a view of getting his watch and money. The old man said that the reason he made a mistake and got on the wrong train was the fact that the smokestack of the locomotive was turned the wrong way and that when he went traveling again he would see that the stack was right. This leads to the belief that perhaps the old man may not be exactly right in his mind.

MOVED TO HOT SPRINGS.

Gang of Prize Fight Sports Bid Adieu to Texas.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 10.—The business of the Florian Athletic club has gone to Arkansas for its health. About all that is left is the office furniture and the porter. Business will open up at Hot Springs Saturday or Monday next at the latest.

Secretary Wheelock and Joe Vendig are in Austin, witnesses before the Travis county grand jury, which body is trying to dig out the secrets of the club during its existence in Texas. Dan Stuart is still here, and will remain until he knows what developments are at Austin. He has nothing to say for publication. Wheeler and Vendig are expected back here tomorrow, and will at once move to Hot Springs. Peter Maher is training right along at Oak Cliff, for his fight with O'Donnell.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 10.—Mayor Waters and Attorney Martin returned today at noon from Dallas, where they secured the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight for Hot Springs. Mr. E. H. Silven, the architect for the club, also came, and Dan Stuart will arrive Sunday or Monday. In conversation with an Associated Press correspondent, Mr. Silven said he would go right to work laying out ground for the amphitheater and the Dallas structure would be moved here in its entirety, and that the big fight would be pulled off at Whittington Park, October 31.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 10.—Julian, Brady and Vendig, of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons combination, were taken before the grand jury this morning and examined along the same line as Delaney and his crowd yesterday.

Vendig says that the entire crowd of sports will go at once to Hot Springs and go into training.

ATTENTION ELKS.

Important Meeting to be Held Saturday Evening.

On Saturday evening the members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will hold a very important meeting. It will be the opening of the yearly sessions. In addition there will be a social session and a farewell in honor of Allen Shewmon who is about to depart for Green Bay. A programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and literary selections is being arranged. Every member of the order is requested to be present.

OBITUARY.

Brinkman.

Mrs. Christiana Brinkman died at 6 o'clock last evening at her home, 1326 North Chatham street, of cancer, aged 57 years. Deceased was born in Germany and had been a resident of Racine for 14 years. She was a kind-hearted and christian woman and much beloved in the community where she lived. A husband and seven children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the German Baptist church on Huron street.

The Bishop.

All members of Catholic societies in this city are requested to be at the Chicago & Northwestern depot at 7:30 o'clock this evening to welcome Archbishop Katzer home from his visit to the Holy Land. The train will only stop a few moments. During the time there will be a display of fireworks and a short speech.

WORK OF ROBBERS.

Piqua, O., Oct. 10.—Barney Plotz, German, aged 82, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Pfistner, aged 65, were bound and gagged by three masked men this morning, and jewelry and valuables taken. The couple were warned not to give an alarm. The robbers escaped by stealing a horse and buggy.

TALKED OF MISSIONS.

Mission Work the Theme Before the Baptist Convention.

Annual Report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Presented.

A Plan Was Adopted for Affiliating Wayland Academy With the University of Chicago—Convention Proceedings.

Never did the interior of the First Baptist church look more beautiful than yesterday and last night. Rev. D. B. Cheney and his assistants added materially to the decorations. The large cross and its dozens of colored electric lights shone out conspicuously and the potted plants were arranged attractively. In addition to this the whole organ loft and its surroundings were draped with American flags, and expressions of delight were heard from the hundreds of strangers present. In the basement below there was also a pretty and inviting appearance. The many tables where meals have been served for the delegates were adorned with flowers, white linen and everything that could possibly tempt the most fastidious epicure, and the ladies were on hand to attend to the every want of the vast assembly of christian people.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The convention delegates must have been inspired by these surroundings for the reason that they got down to business and sandwiched in some politics with other business. Rev. Lucius Smith, an able gentleman of the gospel, opened the convention in the afternoon with worship.

Following close upon this came the Women's Baptist Home Mission society exercises, led by Mrs. L. Smith, vice president, and it was a most interesting session throughout, for it showed what good work had been done in that line.

Mrs. Smith then read her annual report reviewing the work of the past year, which had been successful and she also advanced many valuable suggestions for the future.

Work among the Scandinavians in Wisconsin was then taken up. Rev. J. P. Sundstrom led on the Swedes and Rev. J. A. Ohrs on Danes and Norwegians. It was shown that the work had advanced much the past year and many had been taken into the fold.

Miss Martha J. Ames of San Francisco, Cal., made a very interesting address on the subject of "Missionary to Chinese." As the lady has been a missionary her remarks were valuable and listened to with marked attention.

The report of the committee on education by Rev. D. B. Cheney was a valuable document.

Prof. Shailer Matthews of Chicago university, and Prof. Burchard of Wayland academy, addressed the convention in regard to the educational institutions.

At this juncture of the proceedings the committee on resolutions reported. Resolutions of thanks to the Racine Journal, Baptist people, railroads and citizens of Racine were passed. As was announced last evening there was a resolution in favor of organizing in church life; that some action be taken whereby a solid front can be presented against the liquor traffic, Sabbath desecration, the social evil, civic corruption and all the other open and powerful enemies of righteousness.

A second resolution was introduced in favor of a law to abolish saloons in the vicinity of the National Soldiers' home at Milwaukee, and recording the disapproval by the convention of the action of the legislature in refusing to pass such a law and also the contempt of the convention for the officers of the State Agricultural society for selling out to the brewers for a paltry $1,000. A protest against the giving of further aid to the Agricultural society in any way by appropriations from the state is made in the resolutions, as well as a declaration to as far as possible elect men to the legislature who will carry out the ideas of the convention and of christian people. Some of the ministers did not think the resolution was strong enough, and wanted a clause inserted that the convention would refuse to support those men who have so disgraced and stultified themselves for any public office. Other pastors believed that the resolution was too hot and wanted time to think it over. It was ordered back to the committee whence it came, but a canvass of those present insures its passage.

A number of resolutions in regard to church matters were also adopted. The report of the obituary committee was omitted.

One of the leaders for the project for a Baptist orphanage to be located in Chicago, addressed the meeting and as a result the convention passed a resolution favoring the same.

The treasurers' report showed that the disbursements had been $5,860.75 and the total receipts $11,276.12. The present liabilities are $5,413.15, leaving a balance of from $200 to $300.

Last Night.

At the session last evening the church was crowded. Rev. E. E. Dresser led in worship and afterward came a royal reception to the new ministers. O. P. Bestor made a report of home missions.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of Chicago, spoke on "The Problems of American Christianity." By American christianity the speaker meant Protestant christianity, an evangelical faith. He contended that the gospel of Jesus Christ as taught and practiced by Protestant christians, had given to this nation all its blessed privileges and liberty-conserving institutions. This saving faith of the gospel must be preserved and must triumph for the salvation of the American citizen, for the perpetuity of American institutions, for the redemption of the world.

Today's Sessions.

Rev. E. B. Edmunds led the worship at the opening of the convention this morning. There was no committee reports of the special committee.

Rev. J. Stuart made an interesting report on foreign missions and it was followed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, directed by the president, Mrs. Wm. Lindsay, and Miss Groves, who presented the annual report. The report said that the society was organized in Racine in 1878 and that after 17 years they met there again. During that time they had raised $40,000 for missionary work and given six of Wisconsin's daughters to work in foreign fields. They report this year 123 circles and contributing churches, ten young ladies' societies and 51 bands, junior societies and Sunday schools contributing to society of the west. Of these 17 are new organizations. We have raised during the year: For the general work of the society of the west, $2,216.40; for Miss Tschirch, $381.29; for home for missionaries' children, $99.36; making a total of $3,697.05. For contingent fund, $104.34; for secretary's salary fund, 276.80. Total for home expenses, $381.14. Grand total, $3,078.19.

This has been a year of growth in intelligence and in spirituality and we look for increased gifts as one of the natural results.

Misses Nettie McKillop, Lillian Madden, Ruth Worden and Helen Griffith spoke on a trip to Japan and their remarks were full of interest.

On foreign missions Mr. and Mrs. Topping and Dr. Hobbs will go to Japan as missionaries.

Rev. D. W. Hurlbut submitted a report of the committee on the American Baptist Publication society, and Rev. J. W. Harris made an eloquent address on missionary work and its needs, especially among the Scandinavians. He told many interesting and pathetic stories during his talk.

The question of affiliating Wayland academy with the University of Chicago came up and was carried.

This afternoon the Wisconsin Young People's union are having a meeting at the church. Harry Poland makes the address of welcome and, Joseph Moody response.

The addresses this evening will be made by Revs. E. W. White and M. W. Hams, D. D.

Tomorrow there will be a meeting of the board of managers and the appointment of all the missionaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Council Will Meet in Special Session on Friday Night.

A special meeting of the city council has been called for Friday evening of this week for the purpose of taking action in regard to the grading of College avenue and building a sewer 170 feet long on Twelfth street. It is important that immediate action be take on the College avenue grading for the reason that sidewalks and other improvements must be made around the High school building. The sewer on Twelfth is also necessary for the reason that Mr. Epstein, who is erecting a large building, has no way of draining the water from the cellar, the Villa street sewer being too high.

MATRIMONIAL.

Swigert-Mathews.

Lewis E. Mathews of Racine was married to Addie Swigert of Galesburg, Ill., at the residence of the bride's parents at Galesburg today. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Hood of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews will be at home to their friends at 804 La Fayette avenue, after October 25.

ACCIDENTS.

An adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Francis, of the Seventh ward, while engaged working at Schilling's brewery on the Milwaukee road, slipped and fell. One of his feet was caught in a gearing and lacerated in a horrible manner and one toe was ground off. Dr. Pope was called and hopes to save the foot.

Captured an Insane Man.

Under Sheriff Ed. Rein came in from Burlington this morning having in charge the insane man who has been roaming about the western part of the county. His name is supposed to be S. Carlisle and that he escaped from the Elgin, Ill., hospital. Efforts are being made to learn where his home is. He had been on the road several weeks and lived by eating hickory nuts.

SO SAYS WAITE.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 10.—Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado, who is here, says he has just returned from Ohio, and it is a sure thing that Coxey will defeat Campbell and Bushnell for governor.

HE WILL SOON RETIRE

Jesse Walrath to Retire From the J. I. Case T. M. Co.

His Action Occasioned on Account of Ill-Health.

He Will Live a Retired Life—Fifteen Years With the Company—His Successor Is Not Known.

A report has been current for the past ten days that Jesse Walrath, superintendent of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, would retire in a short time. This afternoon a representative of the Journal called upon Mr. Walrath and learned that the report was true and that in a few weeks he will sever his connection with the company, not on account of any unpleasant relations between himself and the company, but because of his health and the fact that he has been in the harness for 15 years with the company and deserves a rest. When asked what he would do after retiring Mr. Walrath said that he would do nothing in fact he intends to live a retired life and take things easy. He had no idea who would succeed him as superintendent of the company, was seen. He said that Mr. Walrath had not yet tendered his resignation, but he believed that on account of impaired health Mr. Walrath would retire, but for how long a time he could not say. He considered Mr. Walrath the most valuable man in the company and that after retiring the position would always be open for him to return. The relations existing between the company and the gentleman were pleasant and had been for the past 15 years that Mr. Walrath had charge of the immense plant. He was sorry that Mr. Walrath had in part lost his health and was obliged to retire, but in his opinion Mr. Walrath was comfortably fixed and had plenty to live on.

Mr. Walrath came to the J. I. Case T. M. company over 15 years ago and has seen the plant grow to almost double its capacity. There is probably not a better posted mechanic or expert in his line of business, in the state of Wisconsin. With the men in all of the departments of the large factory he is popular and one and all will regret exceedingly of his retirement on account of impaired health.

Just what date Mr. Walrath will retire he could not say, but it will be within a very few weeks.

ON A LONG TRAMP.

A Racine Girl and Her Cousin Will Walk to Atlanta, Ga.

Ida M. Nelson, a former well-known Racine girl, and her cousin, Ella Nelson of Chicago, started out on a long tramp yesterday noon, on a wager of $250. They will walk to Atlanta, Ga., to the exposition now in progress at that place. The wager is that they are to walk from Chicago to Atlanta in two months. They started without a cent. On the way they must each earn $250 and have that amount when they tramp into the city. If they succeed they each get $250 and if they fail not a cent. When they started yesterday over 500 persons saw them go. It will be a long and lonesome journey, but the girls expect to be treated well on the way and that people will donate liberally to help them win the wager.

TWENTY YEARS WED.

Mr. Mrs. Thos. Morgan Surprised on the Event.

Last Monday was the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan of 504 Park avenue. In honor of the event some 30 lady friends surprised Mrs. Morgan and presented her with a handsome china dinner set. The afternoon was passed in social conversation and refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are among our most honored and respected people. They came to Racine direct from Wales 18 years ago. For 12 years Mr. Morgan has been a member of the Presbyterian church choir and for nine years janitor of the building. To the couple is extended the congratulations of everybody.

FIRE AT COOLGARDIE.

Fire in an Australian Town Does Heavy Damage.

Adelaide, South Australia, Oct. 10.—A despatch received here today from Coolgardie, the centre of the new gold fields, announces that a whole block of buildings there, on Baley street, was burned yesterday by a fire which was started through the upsetting of a lamp. It is estimated that the damage will amount to $1,250,000.

Farewell Reception to Rev. Farmer.

This evening at the Methodist church parlors will be tendered a farewell reception to Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Farmer. It will not be necessary to urge attendance for it is believed that their many friends will be glad of this opportunity, much as they regret the necessity, of giving Mr. Farmer and his estimable wife a hearty handshake and a God speed as they go to new fields of labor. It is especially to be desired that all members of the church and as many friends in other churches as can so arrange it be present.

WOMAN AND HOME.

AN EPISODE IN THE TROUBLED LIFE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Bachelor Woman—Women Who Have No Amusement—Cruelty to Frightened Children—Waterproof Garments—The Thoughtless Woman.

One of the saddest facts connected with the strange career of Empress Eugenie is that when the fall of the empire was approaching she awoke to a feeling that she had not seized opportunity to play a beneficent part on the throne. After the recovery of the prince imperial from a painful hip joint affliction she began to think of all the misery that was hidden under the folds of the tricolor. The archbishop of Paris, Darboy, encouraged what seemed to him a charitable vocation. She visited the cholera wards of the Amiens and Paris

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

hospitals, the prison for juveniles and St. Lazare, where women worked out sentences passed by correctional judges. The circumstances under which the empress went there have been related by Mlle. de Grandpre, the niece of the prison chaplain, who took the empress over the prison.

Mlle. de Grandpre had been called by her uncle, who was aged and in failing health, to come and stay with him as housekeeper three years before she guided Eugenie through St. Lazare. The abbe's home was in the prison. He encouraged his niece to busy herself with the prisoners, a work to which she has devoted herself for more than 30 years. In 1867 penitentiary congresses were being held at the universal exhibition. She thought the time propitious for airing through the papers a grievance of her protegees. It was at once a small and great matter. What she wanted to call attention to was the narrowness of the benches on which the prisoners were kept seated for ten hours a day when busy at their task. The seats were mere rails and not more than three inches wide. The prefecture of police and the ministry of the interior were furious at what was said about the benches.

The empress was interested in the controversy. She took up the female prisoners' grievance and brought it before the council of ministers, which she used to attend as prospective regent. The minister whom the benches concerned promised alterations, but nothing was done. At length the empress lost patience at this inertia. To put her off it was proposed to name a committee of inquiry, which in due time would send up a report. "How many years might this take?" "Possibly two or three." The empress said: "Why such a bother about so small an affair? The best course is for me to go myself. It will be easy to sit for a quarter of an hour on one of the benches." The minister thought to frighten the empress by advising her to go well protected against a crowd of monads, ribald of speech and unruly in their tempers. She was not to be put off, declined to have a guard of sisters of charity and did not mention on what day she would go on her errand of mercy.

Her carriage drove up one morning to the door of St. Lazare. An equerry, who was to stay in the parlor, asked to see the governor, and told him what illustrious visitors had arrived to inspect the penitentiary. That official thought a woman alone was competent to take the empress around and explain to her what she wanted to know. He called Mlle. de Grandpre, who was engaged in cooking, to come at once and not to keep the empress waiting by changing her dress. The priest's niece was in a plain stuff dressing gown. She understood that politeness required of her to keep it on, and, leaving her uncle's luncheon on the stove, proceeded to receive her imperial majesty. Mlle. de Grandpre had the gift of simple eloquence. Knowing exactly where the shoe pinched, she was able to give much information about the patients of St. Lazare in terms that set the empress sobbing. She knew the story of every prisoner's life.

Eugenie and the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia sat for 20 minutes engaged at a manual task on one of the narrow forms. Both agreed that they were instruments of torture. They expressed horror on the pathological consequences as explained to them of ten hours a day on such benches. At the next ministerial council the empress gave the minister of the interior a piece of her mind when he said that the cost of providing new benches would weigh too heavily on his budget. She carried her point. The benches were made of the proper breadth. The reform was a trifling one, but it turned the police department and the prisons department at the ministry of the interior against the empress. Attacks were secretly got up against her by the departments with which she had "meddled." The police sent all the chanders they could pick up to the opposition papers. Their brethren of the public safety department helped them, and the other bureaus of the home ministry made common cause by protecting sinning journalists.

The Bachelor Woman.

It is of the bachelor woman we would speak. There was "no sich person" known 50 years ago. She is a product of modern occidental civilization. She very often writes or paints. She is a musician or a teacher, or perhaps she practices medicine or law. She is an independent creature. She has about what she wants in the world and enjoys it. "Nothing succeeds like success," and her relatives look up to her and are justly proud of her.

Very different was the case of the unmarried woman a generation ago. She, poor thing, wore an apologetic air, as who should say, "Excuse me for not getting married." She meekly accepted what others did not want and went from family to family when there was sickness or extra sewing or housecleaning. Her relatives had natural affection for her, of course, but they were just a little ashamed of her. "Aunt Jane is peculiar, you know."

There is no need to apologize for Aunt Jane now. Perhaps she is Jane, M. D., and visits her patients in a handsome coupe. Is she an artist? Her picture may be hung on the line at the Academy exhibitions. Perhaps she does not aspire to a profession, but whether she does typewriting or keeps books she is pretty sure to make a comfortable living and something over. The professional woman has more liberty than her society sisters, and she goes and comes pretty much as she pleases. She frequently breaks away from boarding houses and sets up an establishment for herself, often with another woman of similar tastes. They receive company in their pretty rooms, which reflect their personality, and pour tea as gracefully as if they had never learned to do anything else. The English, French or German girl could not live in this independent, unchaperoned fashion. Yet no harm comes to the American bachelor woman, and no one "talks about" her.

She has no grievance, the bachelor woman. She is not cynical; she does not think that all men are sinners. On the contrary, she makes friends among them, and they admire her for her pluck and good sense. She is able to take care of herself, and does not look upon every man as a possible husband, and they like her because she doesn't. Nevertheless, she does marry sometimes, and the man she marries is not an object of condolence.—New York Telegram.

Women Who Have No Amusement.

A woman writer in a New York paper asks why it is that actresses are apt to look so much younger than other women of the same age. What with much travel, uncertain meals, late hours and constant excitement, she is of the opinion that they would naturally look worn, and she refers to the fact with some astonishment that they do not look as worn as the women who stay at home, practice all the virtues, eat regular meals and observe the conventionalities. The real truth of it is that the women who stay at home frequently lack amusement. Their lives have no anticipation. Moreover, they do not practice all the virtues—they only practice at some of them. They are often ill tempered and mean spirited. Their regular meals are sometimes badly cooked. Their digestion is often bad and their souls narrow. The actress may work hard, but she works enthusiastically. She is admired, flattered, often beloved. If she succeeds in doing her work well, applause greets her ears—applause which sends the blood coursing through her veins and wakens joy in her heart. The mental excitement she feels stimulates her, but does not necessarily exhaust.

It is quite true that it is best for the human race, best for the state, that nearly all the women stay at home and raise children. But let no one say that such women are necessarily happy. There are more drudges, more broken hearted women, more mere human vegetables, more women who "weep in the nighttime," in the homes than anywhere else. It is something very irritating to hear the home celebrated as the one place where women are in a state of blissful serenity, when any one can look around her over neighborhood where domestic unhappiness spreads like a deadly mildew and the women skave like men in the trenches. If one wants to see a jaded, weary, ennuied, ill dressed and discouraged set of women she has only to go in a certain class of society and take them from the homes.—Omaha Herald.

Cruelty to Frightened Children.

Happy those little ones who have ever near them loving arms within whose magic circle the oncoming of the cruel fit of terror is instantly checked, giving place to a delicious calm!

How unhappy those children must be who, timid and fearsome by nature, lack this refuge—who are left much alone to wrestle with their horrors as best they may and are rudely repulsed when they bear heartquakings to others—I would not venture to say. Still less should I care to suggest what is suffered by those unfortunates who find in those about them not comfort, assurance, support in their fearsome moments, but the worst source of terror. To be brutal to these small, sensitive organisms, to practice on their terrors, to take delight in exciting the wild stare and wilder shriek of terror, this is perhaps one of the strange things which make one believe in the old dogma that the devil can enter into men and women. For here we seem to have to do with a form of cruelty so exquisite, so contrary to the oldest of instincts, that it is dishonoring to the savage and to the lower animals to attempt to refer it to heredity.

To dwell on such things, however, would be to go back to a pessimistic view of childhood. It is undeniable that children are exposed to indescribable misery when they are delivered into the hands of a consummately cruel mother or nurse. Yet one may hope that this sort of person is exceptional—something of which we can give no account save by saying that now and again in sport nature produces a monster, as if to show what she could do if she did not choose more wisely and benignly to work within the limitations of type.—Professor James Sully in Popular Science Monthly.

Waterproof Garments.

All waterproof garments have the disadvantage of keeping the moisture in as well as out, and when we remember that the insensible perspiration of the skin amounts to about two pounds per day we can but see how rapid must be the accumulation of this moisture when its escape is prevented. If brisk exercise is taken under a waterproof garment, the perspiration is increased, and the drenching from the inside is often greater than it would have been from the outside moisture.

Even the best ventilated waterproof garments do not obviate this difficulty.

If you are obliged to stand or sit out of doors in a heavy rain, then you may wisely protect yourself by wearing your waterproof. If you are walking and the wind is too obstreperous to admit of the use of an umbrella, wear a waterproof and make the best of it, but in general put on a woolen wrap and trust to a good, large umbrella to keep you dry.

Waterproof wraps are now made in such pretty colors and fashions that many ladies wear them when there is only a hint of rain in the air. In these cases the "ounce of prevention" is the prelude to the "pound of cure."

Waterproof lined with woolen and a kind of woolen goods so woven as to be nearly waterproof are, for obvious reasons, preferable.—Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown in American Woman's Journal.

The Thoughtless Woman.

Several years ago a woman wrote:

It isn't the things that you do, dear;
It's the things you leave undone.

Truly it is the things that are left undone that really count. Thoughtlessness is a fault, an almost unforgivable fault. One may say, "Oh, I meant to do so and so, and I forget all about it." Maybe it was a promise to pay the laundry woman at a certain time that was overlooked, and the poor woman walked all the way from the outskirts of the town to get her money at a stated time and was met at the door by the information that you were out and had left no word for her. She goes home, and the bit of steak she had promised herself after a hard day's work remains in the butcher shop, while she eats her supper of bread and tea, and she must go to the landlord with the humiliating information that she cannot pay him just yet because she failed to get some money she needed.

Maybe the thing you failed to do was to say the right word in the right place, and some dear friend has gone home sore hearted because she did not understand that it was only a case of forgetfulness and believed it to be an intentional slight.

Watch out for the little things and do not leave them undone. You can make so many crooked places straight if you do.

The Feeding of Children.

Let each child have its own spoon, cup, knife, fork and other dishes. The uncleanly as well as the dangerous custom of chewing the baby's food by the mother or nurse before giving it to the little child is one which should not be tolerated for a moment. The combined mixture of pus from decayed teeth, oral catarrh and suppurating gums is in the highest degree unwholesome, not to speak of the tubercular bacilli and other disease germs which may be present in the secretions of the mouth.

Children should never be allowed to chew gum promiscuously nor to put slate or lead pencils in the mouth.

The necessity for these cautions may be readily demonstrated. Suppose a family whose members all seem to be in the best of health. They are in the habit of using dishes promiscuously. One of the children complains of sore throat, and within a day or two it develops into malignant diphtheria. All those children who have been using the same spoon or other utensils used by the sick child are infected, and thus the whole family may be exposed to that most dread disease.—Good Health.

The Home Partnership.

In an interview with a prominent member of the Woman's club the bright club woman said: "It is an open question whether some men regard their wives as an employee whose services are given without salary or as a mere mendicant. That this is not an extreme view is proved by the fact that the marriage partnership is regarded in almost every instance as different from a business partnership, whereas there are a number of reasons why one should be regarded in much the same light as the other. A woman's management of the home, her care of the house and children, her subjection to all the trials and annoyances of daily domestic life, her solicitude for the thousand and one details that come under her attention—these and many other things may fairly be set off as a full business equivalent for the husband's financial support. Yet how few comparatively can see it in that light!"—New York Mail and Express.

Mrs. Bell.

There is a curious romance interwoven into the life of the Bell family, best known for their connection with the telephone. Mrs. Bell is totally deaf and was, consequently, for many years a mute. Her father was a very wealthy man who sent her finally to a school for such afflicted folk. There she became acquainted with her future husband, at that time one of the instructors under whose tuition she came. They fell in love and were eventually married, and the money which Mrs. Bell brought with her enabled the inventor to establish himself in the world. They now have a charming home presided over by a lovely woman, who gives strangers no hint of her infirmity. She takes a ready part in all conversation, having been taught to speak and having learned to read the speech of others from the motion of their lips.

But She Does Care.

Beware of the woman who says she doesn't care how she looks. There is something radically wrong about her, or else she is telling something bigger and naughtier than a fib, and in either case it can be plainly seen that she is not up to the standard of gracious womanhood that always seeks the best and truest in dress and deportment. It is the same way with a man, and it is to men we speak this morning.

The proverb which warns us against judging by appearances can never have much weight in a civilized community. There, appearance is inevitably the index of character. First impressions must, in nine cases out of ten, be formed from it, and that is a consideration of so much importance that no one can afford to disregard it.—Philadelphia Times.

Reform In Beds and Bedding.

The big, double bed ought not to be. We shall be a healthier people when it is banished forever. The little single iron or brass bedstead with a mattress that can be kept easily aired and cleaned is the bed that ought to be universal. And the heavy comforter ought to be banished with the double bed, for it belongs to the log cabin and the backwoods. The proper covering is a lightweight blanket that can be frequently washed and be kept soft and white. Tucking the bedclothes tightly is another custom handed down by dwellers in arctic wilds. The practice of making up a bed and making it almost airtight only obtains among stupid people and is as unhealthful as it is unclean.—Philadelphia Times.

Disfiguring Habits.

Children often acquire bad habits of making mouths—of grimacing—and sometimes suck or bite the lips until they so distort them as to produce a permanent deformity and ruin the expression of the face. They should be deterred from habits which are fatal to good looks. Mouthy children are unpleasant, but they are curable.

Good cooking is a great help to economy, and is an art which should be more cultivated than it is, for to know how to make the best of everything and the most tasty way of using up all kinds of scraps is by no means to be despised.

White tablecloths should always have table napkins spread at the end where the carving goes on, so that in case of any gravy being split only the napkin need be washed instead of the entire cloth.

To clean and brighten gilt frames vinegar water in the proportion of a gill of vinegar to a pint of water is recommended. It should be lightly applied with a brush.

Never buy anything that is not really needed just because you see it in a shop and it happens to be cheap.

When silk looks greasy, remove the grease by spreading magnesia on the wrong side.

TOMBS OF LIVING MEN

FINAL RESTING PLACES PREPARED FOR NOTED MILLIONAIRES.

Expensive Mausoleums Marked by Severe Art and Solidity—Impressive and Massive Stone Structures Into Which No Ghoul May Make His Way.

A tour of a great city of the dead, like Greenwood or Woodlawn, is well calculated to impress one by the vast sums that are being spent of late years in monuments, sarcophagi and tombs, some reaching as high as $250,000 for a single mausoleum. But the most striking thing about the great cemeteries now is the tombs being built by living men who seem to have been forcibly struck by the adage, "If you want a long life, prepare for death."

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago cable king, is fond of his mausoleum in Greenwood. It is the acme of concentrated solidity. Nothing, it is claimed, could be there indestructible in the way of masonry. His plot cost him about $11,000. It is beautifully located, near Ocean Hill and within a stone's throw of Henry Ward Beecher's last resting place. It is built of crystal granite, light in color, with a fine grain, and is 50 feet 6 inches in length, 23 feet wide and 30 feet 6 inches high. The pure Grecian style, after the Parthenon, was followed. There are eight columns, with Ionic capitals and four pilasters. Within six pilasters of marble support a marble ceiling, which is divided into four panels. In the center rest two sarcophagi, the outer one being of polished granite and the inner receptacle, for Mrs. Yerkes, being of heavy bronze. The stained glass windows were imported.

The bronze entrance doors are as burglar proof as the great New York clearing house safe, according to the builder. They are double, and it would take an expert safe breaker at least 12 hours to gain an entrance. On the door fronts are lions' heads and grille work. The name "Charles T. Yerkes" is carved above the portal.

William H. Webb has carefully planned his tomb. Mr. Webb made the greater part of his fortune in shipbuilding. Not long ago Mr. Webb erected on a beautiful spot on the banks of the Hudson an academy for the training of the youth of the country in the art of ship construction. This academy and its endowment cost him $3,000,000. There are a series of beautiful bronzes in Mr. Webb's tomb, showing the different stages of the shipbuilder's art and bronze models of some of the great warships launched at the famous Webb shipyards on the East river, near Sixth street.

The Webb mausoleum is 22 by 40 feet and has ten separate tombs. The entrance is through massive bronze doors, of which it is said there is none more beautiful in any mausoleum. The interior is artistically adorned with fine marbles, and stained glass windows of great beauty of color lend additional richness to one of the most refined and beautiful examples of mortuary architecture in the world.

What is perhaps the largest and most imposing mausoleum in this country was recently completed in Salem Fields cemetery, Greenwood, N. Y., for Banker Jacob Schiff. Mr. Schiff is known chiefly for his philanthropy. Mr. Schiff's mausoleum, in which will also rest the members of the Loeb family, to which Mr. Schiff is related by marriage, is in a purely classic design, executed in granite, and it cost very near $150,000. It is 53 by 44 feet and 33 feet high. In addition there is a grand colonnade on both sides leading to the massive bronze doors. The mausoleum walls are absolutely proof against body snatchers, for it would take them several days, it is claimed, to chisel through the granite blocks weighing 40,000 pounds on the average. The interior is decorated in a most artistic manner. This grand tomb is now empty.

When that great philosopher, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, seeks his last resting place, it will be in a handsome mausoleum erected at Peekskill. Over the entrance is Dr. Depew's name, and since its completion it has been visited by numerous tourists. Dr. Depew's wife now rests in this beautiful tomb. It is purely classical in design. The roof is formed of two mammoth pieces of granite, weighing together about 200,000 pounds. The interior is artistically finished in several varieties of marbles and contains 12 catacombs. The bronze double doors are exceedingly neat in design. Dr. Depew's mausoleum cost him about $25,000. The entrance faces the west, and it is, in one of the most beautiful spots in Hillside cemetery, two miles from Peekskill.

The friends of Dr. Clark W. Dunlop claim that his tomb in Woodlawn is the handsomest one in the country. It is octagonal in shape and of Moorish design, costing about $100,000, including the lot. All the interior walls are of costly marbles in several varieties. There are three large stained glass windows and the floor is executed in mosaics. There are bronze portrait medallions of Dr. Dunlop and his wife. There are only two vaults in the tomb. The tomb is of granite and there is very elaborate carving about the entrance. There is 21 feet of granite approach, one large platform stone being 17 feet by 12 feet and weighing 50,000 pounds. The total height of the mausoleum is 40 feet. It is unoccupied.

There is one silent tenant now in the mausoleum planned by Banker Giovanni P. Morosini, the body of his wife. This superb temple of the dead is in the form of the Greek cross, and is of a modified type of the Byzantine school of architecture. The Morosini lot is 4,000 square feet, and this beautiful work of art occupies the central space. Mr. Morosini studied out every detail with the greatest care in company with a prominent firm of architects. Two lions couchant, resting on blocks of granite, from which they, too, are carved, flank the doorway to the right and left. The foundation for the structure is of solid rock. It would be an almost impossible task to tunnel through it. Every precaution is taken against body snatchers, and it is Mr. Morosini's intention to keep a constant guard in front of his tomb. Jay Gould's tomb in Woodlawn is now closely guarded by two former policemen night and day.—New York Herald.

Furniture Scratches.

When furniture gets very much scratched and the scratches are deep, they may be filled up as follows: Dissolve some yellow beeswax in sufficient turpentine to make it the consistency of thick treacle and apply it to the furniture with a woolen cloth. Polish briskly with a clean woolen cloth until dry, when the wood will be much improved in appearance.—Home News.

The Coming Lover.

"Shall I speak to your mother, Ethel, about our engagement?"

"Yes, George, dear, and don't be afraid of her. She isn't half so dreadful as she looks."—Detroit Free Press.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Stuart Robson is to revive Dion Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit." In it he made his first notable success as a star.

A spiritualistic seance is an up to date novelty in "A Social Highwayman," produced by E. M. and Joseph Holland.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has cabled his congratulations to Francis Wilson on the success of his comic opera, "The Chieftain."

"The Sporting Duchess," according to Charles Frohman, is playing to $13,000 a week at the New York Academy of Music.

"Mistress Betty," Clyde Fitch's new play, written for Mme. Modjeska, will be staged at the Garrick theater, New York, on Oct. 24.

"The Bathing Girl," the comic opera which ran one performance in New York recently, is now referred to as "The Sins of a Night."

Peter Lang, formerly with the Bostonians, has just joined the Francis Wilson Opera company to play the part of Pedro Gomez, one of the brigands.

Tim Murphy's portrayal of Maverick Bender, the cattle king congressman, is generally considered a fairly accurate representation of Roger Q. Mills of Texas.

Madeleine Bouton scored quite as much of a success in "Lost—24 Hours," at Hoyt's theater, New York city, during the run of that piece, as did Robert Hilliard.

"For the Crown," the play by Francis Coppee which Edward Vroom is to produce in this country this season, was awarded the prize of $1,000 by the French academy.

Thomas Keene, the tragedian, is an inveterate collector of stage curios. His latest find in an out of the way shop is a daguerreotype of Edwin Forrest, taken 52 years ago.

Fanny Davenport is an enthusiastic yachtswoman. She owns half a dozen boats, and this is the way she dresses at sea: Blue short skirt and knickerbockers, a blue short jacket and a straw poke bonnet with bright red ribbons.

HATS AND HEADGEAR.

For 400 years after the tenth century the use of hoods on both cloaks and gowns was universal throughout Europe.

The battle helmets of mediæval times were much heavier than the tilting helmets, often weighing five or six pounds.

The "plated hats" have an interior of wool while on the outside there is a plating, or covering, of much finer material.

The first mention of ostrich feathers on hats is in 1324, when one of the nobles of the French court appeared with an aigret of ostrich plumes on his chapeau.

Competent authorities assert that the American made silk hat is superior both in material and finish to any other hat of the kind in any part of the world.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the French and Spanish nobility wore hats profusely ornamented with gold braid, feathers and sometimes precious stones.

Winter furs, or furs of animals killed in winter, are better for felting purposes and the manufacture of hats than those of animals taken in summer. The fur is thicker and much more compact.

The best foreign fur for hatmaking is produced in northern climates. Russia, Sweden, Norway and the Dominion of Canada, together with Siberia, are said to produce the best felting furs.

The last operation of hatmaking is "trimming." It is usually done by girls and consists of putting in the lining and leather and putting on the band and bindings, these operations being greatly assisted by the use of the sewing machine.

The tilting helmet, or helmet used at a joust or tournament, often bore as a crest the figures of birds or animals real or imaginary, and many instances are known of the knight having the head and bust of his lady carved in ivory or silver and placing it on his helmet as a crest.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR GIRLS.

To be kissed by a Boston girl reminds the kissee of ice cream.—Florida Times-Union.

Is the new woman more of a puzzle than before she was new, or is she the same puzzle with a new name?—New York World.

That St. Louis woman who is turning to stone will soon be in condition to give some one the marble heart.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The wife of a St. Louis man is said to have eloped, taking her 4-year-old boy with her. The first thing the poor old fossils in the town know their wives will be eloping and taking them along to look after the baggage.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Ballington Booth seems to have a pretty argument on her side of the reformed woman question when she would take the balloon sleeves of modern style garments with which to make dresses for scant clad children of want.—Albany Journal.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Instructions have been given to employees on the Panhandle lines to refrain form jumping on or off pilots, as the practice is a dangerous one.

Owing to the many accidents to persons riding on them, the roof seats on the cars used in the suburban trains of the Paris railroads are to be suppressed.

A novelty in the return ticket difficulty has been introduced by the South London Electric railway. The usual reduction as compared with single fares is maintained, but the return half of the ticket is usable at any time.

In Paris the tramway companies have many bureaus by the wayside. You go into a bureau and procure a ticket with a number on it. When your turn arrives, your number is called out, and you take your seat quietly without having to do battle for it with your neighbors.

OUR NEXT DUCHESS.

International matches are popular this season. In the latest one reported from Newport both sides appear to have won.—Boston Herald.

The engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, to Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, ninth duke of Marlborough, comes with a polite element of timeliness, considering the attitude of England and this country over the contests for the America's cup.—New York Herald.

By marrying Miss Vanderbilt the young Duke of Marlborough will get the money he needs to maintain a state corresponding to his rank. By becoming his wife Miss Vanderbilt will gain the distinction of admittance to the "Almanach de Gotha," where only the very cream of the European aristocracy are enrolled.—New York Sun.

A DAKOTA PRAIRIE IN JUNE.

The Landscape Is Fairly Ablaze With Brilliant Floral Colors.

In due time we were driving over the prairies, which are always magnificent, but which on this day were magnificently beautiful, literally covered as they were with the prairie roses. Think of it! Acres upon acres thickly dotted with red, pink and white roses, and the air laden with an aroma of the fresh blown blossoms. Other flowers of no mean appearance helped to make those wide prairies one vast flower garden. There were the spiderwort of brightest blue, the waxy anemone of purest white, the evening primrose, with its larger but less beautiful blossoms, and the purple wild peas or vetches, with an occasional richly colored yellow flower whose botanical name I have forgotten. Nothing, however, could compare with the roses in beauty or quantity.

Some one has said that the flowers out of reach of man are dedicated to God. Nowhere in this wide world, if this be true, can there be such a supreme floral dedication as on these North Dakota prairies. They touch everybody's heart. On the train the conductor or the brakeman would jump off at each station and in a moment gather a beautiful bouquet and bring it into the car for the women and children.

I was on a train a week or two before this trip, when suddenly the train stopped between stations. "What's the matter?" cried several voices. "Nothing," was the reply. "The boys want some roses." And when a moment later the express messenger, with whom I was acquainted, brought me a dainty bouquet of buds and blossoms I suspect there was in my prosy soul something of the same sentiments to which Lucy Larcom, with her poetical nature, gave expression in the words:

The world we live in wholly is redeemed,
Not man alone, but all that man holds dear—
His orchard and his maize, forgetmenot
And heartsease in his garden and the wild
Aerial blossoms of the untamed wood
That make his savagery so homelike. All
Have felt Christ's sweet love watering their roots.
His sacrifice has won both earth and heaven.

Does familiarity with the flowers bring contempt? Little Ivah Strachan, 4 years old, cried when the wagon wheels crushed one. Mr. Carter quaintly informed us that he was trying the æsthetic on his pigs this year. Why should they not share in the floral bounties? When we reached the pigpen, which was about the size of a New England farm, there was the same rosy profusion as elsewhere, the occupants evidently preferring the growing wheat for ordinary diet. It was a strange combination, however—pigs and roses!—Mrs. Janette H. Knox in Boston Zion's Herald.

STATED HIS PRICE.

A Witness Who Convulsed the Judge and the Spectators.

In certain ready made clothing shops the most valuable salesman is not the one who can sell a coat to the man who wishes to buy, but the one who can sell a coat to the man who doesn't want to buy. A witness who was giving evidence in an east end London court must have been a salesman. He was testifying against a man who had stolen a pair of pantaloons from his shop.

"How much are the trousers worth?" asked the magistrate.

"Well, your worship," responded the witness, "it depends on the man who wants to buy them. I sell them to one man for 30s., to another for 25s., but you can have them for 23s. 2d."

"Sir," responded his honor in a disgusted tone, "I want you to tell me what those trousers are worth."

"Ah, your worship," said the witness, "take 'em for 22 bob if 23s. 6d. don't suit you."

"Look here!" thundered the magistrate. "If you don't tell me the exact value of those trousers, I will send you to jail for contempt of court."

"Well, then," pleaded the obtuse witness in a most insinuating tone, "take 'em for 20s. It is giving them away almost, but you can have 'em."

By this time the spectators were convulsed with laughter, and the magistrate himself was obliged to forget his disgust and join heartily in the laugh. He did not buy the trousers, however.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lack of Pure Coffee In England.

A writer in The Lancet laments that good, wholesome, pure coffee, free from chicory, is not brought to the notice of the public by advertisers as much as tea, cocoa or chocolate is. As he observes, those who have traveled on the continent know that a cup of excellent coffee can be obtained at an almost trifling cost and know what an excellent stimulant it is. Why (it is asked) should this be? And why, on the other hand, should coffee, even in the homes of the rich in this country, be too often wholly undrinkable? That there is no difficulty about the making of good coffee is held to be proved by the fact that the best is made in the simplest apparatus—a plain earthenware jug. This, with boiling water and a reasonable amount of berries freshly ground, is all that is required. "Both the demand and supply of coffee in this country (adds the writer) are diminishing, but a more extended knowledge of its value as a stimulant and as an article of diet would insure its increased use and in due time its reduced price."—London News.

Indian Photographs Not Much Sought.

"There is very little demand," said a Washington photographer, "for pictures of noted Indians, of which we have quite a collection. We tried to induce Sitting Bull to give us a sitting when he was in Washington on one occasion, but he wanted to be paid $20 for the privilege, and we concluded the sale of his pictures would not justify the expense. He was in a group of Indians which was photographed on the capitol steps, but in order to prevent us from getting a likeness of him he threw his blanket over his head and hid his face."—Washington Post.

Easy.

Some questions are not half so hard as they sound.

"Doctor, I have an important physiological question to ask you. When I stand on my head, the blood rushes into my head. Now, when I stand on my feet, why doesn't it rush into my feet?"

"Because your feet are not hollow."—New York World.

The number of men and women in France is more equal than in any other country, there being 1,007 women to 1,000 men. In Switzerland there are 1,064 men to 1,000 women, and in Greece only 933. In Hongkong there are only 366 women to 1,000 men.

The boy is taught at school that the earth is not square. By and by he finds out for himself that the same thing is true of a good many of the people.—New York Herald.

PRESERVING A SKIN.

IT WAS STILL ON THE TIGER, AND THE TIGER WASN'T DEAD.

A Sportsman's Mistake Nearly Resulted In the Loss of Human Life—After This an Extra Hole In the Hide Will Not Be Such an Important Consideration.

Arriving at the village of Deypoora, three miles from Ruttenghur fort, we were here told of a tiger that had lately killed very many bullocks, so we started with several men to look him up. We were taken to a ravine in the plains named Looneo and had taken up our position on a rocky ledge when we were recalled by a man who had seen the tiger. He directing us to the spot, we cautiously advanced, and looking over the steep bank of the ravine saw the tiger stretched out at full length just three yards or less below us. He looked up and grinned horribly. We instantly gave him a bullet each, whereupon he sprang into the cover below and was out of sight even before we could get a second shot. On going down the bank we soon found drops of blood and easily carried these on for some distance down the ravine, when all at once they entirely ceased. The ground was bare sheet rock, or large slabs of flat stones; so no footprints could be discovered. After going on some little distance we met a man tending a herd of goats who denied having seen the tiger pass, and indeed it was but too evident from the unconcerned manner in which the goats browsed and cropped the bushes around that they had seen no such formidable animal lately. So we retraced our steps to again search for the blood, when suddenly a man by signs pointed to a cave formed by a large ledge of rock that had fallen from above. We knew his meaning, though it much surprised us, for we had only just passed close by this very place, looking for the tiger's prints.

All the men, as usual, were at once ordered to a safe distance in the rear, while, placing our spare guns before us, we knelt down to polish off this tiger at an unpleasantly close distance, for we were prevented by a steep bank behind us from going farther back, and a view could not be obtained from any other point. As it was, all we could make out were the tiger's eyes shining very clearly in the dark cave with an indistinct outline of his face. We silently agreed to fire together on the word, "One, two, three," being given by one of us. On the smoke clearing away, we were delighted to see our foe stretched out stiff on his back, the white of his belly being uppermost and very visible. On going nearer, two small holes, one over each eyebrow, from which streams of blood flowed, caused us to congratulate each other on our good aim. We now walked close up and saw that the cave in which this tiger had tried to hide himself, although it had but a small entrance, was large enough inside.

While talking over our lucky shots we observed one of the tiger's arms slowly move, but as if from mere muscular action, caused by its weight and the position the beast was lying in. On noticing this I suggested that another shot should be given to make sure, but Little slightly objected, on the ground that it was only uselessly making holes and so spoiling the skin. On this I agreed to fire where our knives would first be used in taking off the victim's jacket, so at once, while we were looking into the cave, without putting my gun to my shoulder, I placed its muzzle opposite the tiger's chest and fired the remaining loaded barrel. All this time the men, who from a distance had seen us so near the tiger's den, came running up toward us in a great state of delight at their enemy being killed, for so they and we both thought was indeed the case. Instead of which, no sooner had I fired than, with a frightful roar, up jumped the tiger, as lively as ever. With one bound Little, who is remarkably strong and active, gained the top of the high ledge of rock that formed the tiger's cave. Here he kept guard with his spare loaded barrel pointed over the mouth of the den; our other guns we had left on the ground on walking up to first look at the tiger. For my part, in the most dreadful state of alarm, I at once rushed through the men who had now come up and were crowding around us, upsetting three or four and myself in so doing.

For the moment there was a terrible panic, and, the ground being very uneven and stony, everybody seemed to fall over and trip up everybody else. Some climbed small trees like monkeys, while others in their fright ran clean out of sight without stopping to look behind. All this time the tiger was roaring awfully. I fully believed that he was outside the cave, killing each man as he caught him, instead of which, being much confused, he luckily remained in the den, around and around which he kept walking, seemingly without being able to find his way out. At last, gaining my legs, I snatched up a gun and climbed up a small thin tree just in front of the den. There were two men already in this slight tree, so its branches bent down unpleasantly close to the ground with our weight. From this point I fired 12 more shots, at only as many yards' distance, into this tiger before he was quiet. Only his fore arm and lower part of his belly could be hit every time he appeared at the mouth of the cave. All now being still, we came down from our high posts and this time found the beast really dead, riddled with balls. The appearance of the ground was very laughable. Guns, drums, bows, spears, shoes, turbans, were scattered all over the place. Some poor fellows were sadly bruised. It appeared that our shots had merely for the time stunned this tiger, missing his brain, which lies in a long narrow cell directly between the eyes and on the extreme top of the forehead. The shot in his chest most effectually revived him.

This was a most extraordinary and lucky escape for all of us, for, supposing him quite dead, we should have begun to haul him out of the cave and at once proceeded to skin him on the spot, during which operation the beaters usually all crowd around and discuss the brute's death and recall the losses he has occasioned in his day. Taking off his skin would, no doubt, have revived the tiger, when the consequences that might have ensued are terrible to conceive. Doubtless more than one life would have been lost. This little adventure served as a good caution to us never to fear making holes in a beast's skin to fully ascertain whether he was dead or not. At this time we were but young hands at tiger killing, but have since learned by experience many such valuable lessons. This tiger was a very large old one.—"Tiger Hunting in India," Lieutenant Rice.

Wisdom.

"De fac'," said Uncle Eben, "dat some men gits erlong by jes' portendin ter be wiso shows whut er good t'ing wisdom r'ally mus' be."—Washington Star.

WOMAN AND HOME.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO HOLDS FIRST PLACE IN CERAMIC ART.

Shakespeare's Women—Women and Letter Writing—The Girl of Thirteen—Amusements For the Children—Advantage of a Bleaching Ground—The Fireplace.

In Mrs. S. Stuart Frackelton is revealed a beautiful and womanly woman, a talented artist and the first of her sex in America to become a potter. The ancient art of pottery, or modeling in clay, has always been esteemed in foreign lands as one of the most valuable branches of artistic industry, but in America Mrs. Frackelton was one of its pioneer devotees. Step by step she has advanced, self taught from lack of all opportunity on this side the Atlantic to learn her chosen pursuit, until now she stands as highest authority on the subject, both abroad and in her native land. Her book, "Tried by Fire," a volume dealing with ceramic art, has been accepted as a textbook at the South Kensington Art museum, and the "thanks of the lords of the committee of council of education" have been conveyed to the author.

Mrs. Frackelton began her labors with grinding her clay in a coffee mill and rolling it out with a pastry roller. She is now the head of a large manufacturing business, which turns out all sorts of "Amori-

MRS. S. S. FRACKELTON.

can" colors and appliances for the art. Here home talent is encouraged on every side and her own sex is given every benefit. In the counting room, store, artroom, studio and workrooms teachers and students are all women, and they have even taken the place of kiln men when necessary.

This distinguished art worker has been the recipient of diplomas, medals and prizes galore, and although she is one of the few of her profession who have never set foot on any continent but her own she is being constantly honored by substantial recognition from other countries for every stage of her art, from the clay to the firing in a kiln of her own invention, which is in use in Europe as well as here. She is the only American who has received a foreign medal for ceramic art. She has declined an offer from the Mexican government of a place at the head of a national school of ceramic decoration. At the Antwerp exposition she was medaled for her American gold, bronze and colors as well as her china painting. Eight awards were her share at the World's fair, besides the gold medal for the "Frackelton jar," a notable bit of pottery designated as the "best art salt glaze produced to date in this country," and which had the honor of being the first article sold in the women's department.

But her latest discovery is the use of water color on china, something unique of its kind, and with which she is going to introduce many novel effects.

Born in Milwaukee, which is still her home, Mrs. Frackelton is of old New York and New England stock, with a strain of Quaker blood, and she is American to the backbone. She is intensely patriotic, and her lineage stretches back to colonial and Revolutionary times.

She has a charming home in her native city, but she travels occasionally. She is pre-eminently feminine in her tastes and ways, conscientious and devoted in her domestic life, a warm friend and a helpful one.

Of late she has devoted her time and energies to the formation of clubs and classes all over the Union to further the knowledge and practical work of pottery. She looks forward to the gradual development of a national school of mineral painting, and she has journeyed from Maine to California preaching her gospel of beauty. —Carolyn Halsted in Chicago Record.

Shakespeare's Women.

Sometimes in dramatic as in real life circumstances arise which make it necessary for a woman to do work which belongs pre-eminently to a man. In every such case in the Shakespearean dramas Shakespeare disguises the woman in a male habit. In "The Merchant of Venice" there are three such. And yet not one of these women, Julia, Rosalind, Viola, Imogen, Jessica, Nerissa, Portia, ever forgets her sex or becomes coarse. While the dress is that of a man, the nature, the delicacy, is that of a woman. Every one of them could say with Rosalind: "Good my complexion! dost thou think, though I am caparisoned like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?" In fact, every one of these women who assumed a male guise possessed an affectional nature developed to the highest degree. Each one, while accoutered like a young man, was in love with a man. Rosalind, the victim of oppression, banished by a usurper, her cruel uncle, gladly leaves the court and flees to the forest of Ardon. When Celia decides to accompany her, Rosalind proposes, since

"Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold."

as a means of protection, to assume a male disguise. She plays her part "in a holiday humor," and with high spirits. Yet she never forgets her innocence or her womanhood. Imogen is compelled to leave her father's court and flee into the Welsh mountains. Pisanio advises her to don

"Doublet, hat, hose, all
That answers to them."

Imogen immediately and bravely acts on this advice:

"This attempt
I am soldier to and will abide it with
A prince's courage."

When Belarius sees her in his cave, he exclaims:

"By Jupiter, an angel! Or if not
An earthly paragon. Behold divineness
No elder than a boy."

So Julia, in "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and Viola, although in male guise, are always innocent, lovely, feminine. Jessica, for the purpose of flight, dresses in boy clothes. She does not become boyish, coarse, immodest, but is always the innocent maiden. Nerissa assumes a male guise to aid Portia. Portia does so in order to save her husband's friend. And as long as she is disguised, while she is mirthful, she is earnest; while she is noble and gracious, there is an exhilarating sense of fun. Above all, she is a true woman.

Among all the women Shakespeare created there are but one or two who are not "as chaste as ice, as pure as snow."

In every play except "Timon of Athens" some of the important characters are females, yet never does Shakespeare make a woman the principal character, the dramatic unit. Other dramatists, even great ones, do. Shakespeare, however, in this is true to life. Sometimes he links a woman so closely with a man that the two constitute the dramatic unit—e. g., Beatrice and Benedick, Juliet and Romeo, Lady Macbeth and Macbeth and Portia and Bassanio. The two in such cases are like a binary star. In no one of the plays is a woman the dominant character.—Werner's Magazine.

Women and Letter Writing.

With all the educational advantages which the girl of the period has had, it is an undeniable fact that those who can write an attractive, gracefully expressed note are few and far between. The hurriedly written, awkwardly expressed scrawls which are sent out by these girls, who, if any are to be found, ought to have time enough to do better, are really distressing. Invitations and gifts are acknowledged in the most conventional form, with no trace of individual grace or feeling—the whole thing lacking in what should be a mark of culture and wit. Note writing should belong particularly to modern times and ought to reach its highest perfection in this age, when brevity, the soul of wit, marks all things.

It is hard to say what has brought about this state of affairs. It may perhaps be a reaction from the labored, stilted style of our grandmothers. Letter writing in those days, when the mails were carried by hand, was an art which the belles of the period prided themselves upon and made every effort to perfect. And in comparison the careless notes of today seem coarse and uncouth.

And the worst of it all is that nobody thinks much about it, and consequently nobody makes any effort to remedy the evil. Facility of expression and readiness of diction are not considered a part of our modern school curriculum. So little are they thought of and taught that as a matter of fact when the modern girl really wishes to express her pleasure and gratitude on the receipt of a gift or to write a letter of condolence to a bereaved friend she doesn't know how to give voice to her own feelings, except perhaps when she feels like the little girl who did not want to go to her friend's party. With honesty and frankness certainly, but without much appreciation of the requirements, she sent her regrets in this form: "I do not want to go to your party; thank you."—Kansas City Times.

The Girl of Thirteen.

The girl of 13 is the future woman and a very important parcel of humanity. She is a child and just growing into womanhood, and this transition, which to grown ups means only a sudden shooting up beyond all bounds and a tendency to stoop shoulders, is much more to the girl who leaves childhood behind and is not yet a young lady. Fast growing is a very great drain on any child's strength, and as at 13 she usually has considerable work at school, both mind and body are called upon to do double work. That is why she needs care.

Good food, rest and congenial company are some of the things necessary for the girl of 13. She should not have too much excitement or books to read which tax her thoughts too much, as her mind develops only too quickly at this age, and everyday life and lessons are enough to occupy her. She should go to bed early and sleep ten hours. For breakfast she should eat strengthening, bonemaking food—oatmeal, oranges, brown bread, eggs and milk. For her midday meal she should have something more sustaining than a bread and butter lunch, if she is to grow up into a strong woman. Hot soup and a chop and a baked potato every day for three months will make her stand up straighter than braces will.

She should have a walk in the open air every day. If she does not get this, she will grow nervous and sleepless, have fantastic notions about an early grave and running away from home, or, worse still, grow sentimental and write morbid little verses and weep over the poor. These are all true symptoms of the girl of 13. She begins to think she is very old as soon as she gets into her teens, and the responsibilities affect her sensitive new mind to an appalling degree, if she is given the time to think of them.—Philadelphia Times.

Amusements For the Children.

Every mother will find a home suggestion in the accounts of the way in which the magazines that have served their use are disposed of in the Los Angeles public library. They are taken apart, the illustrations cut out and mounted on gray bristol board. These pictures are then classified and form sets for illustrating lessons in geography, history and literature. The pictures of artists and their works are valuable to another class of students, and finally the funny pictures are sent to the hospitals to while away the tedium of life in the wards. The modern magazines and illustrated periodicals of various sorts are a mine of wealth for children, both instructively and enjoyably, which, by the way, as every child knows, are not always synonymous terms. This practical hint of their easy and attractive preparation and preservation will be of value in utilizing their riches. The practice, now very popular, of framing pictures in sets, a group of associated writers, like the Concord group, or a writer with a picture of his home and scene from some well known work, makes possible the decorative use of magazine pictures.

In one household where there are a number of children, a wide, shallow box is kept, in which pictures are accumulated for mounting. Whenever a leisure time comes, they are looked over, and sets, as described above, are mounted on bristol board, a second piece, with suitable openings, arranged as a mat, and the two bound together at the edges with a piece of oak grained paper to simulate a frame. Sometimes a binding of chintz or cretonne is used instead. These are hung in the children's rooms and are a great help and pleasure in their studies, often journeying to the classroom to aid the teacher's work.

Advantage of a Bleaching Ground.

Bleaching powders, chloride of lime and chemicals are damaging things to use on good fabrics. They will inevitably decrease their wearing qualities, and unless used with the utmost care are likely to make holes in the goods. For all around bleaching a grass plot is the best of all places. To spread the linen out on the green turf and keep it well sprinkled with soapsuds for a few days is to insure a bleach as perfect as one could ask. Failing of this, a great deal can be done on the roof of a porch or on the lines in the yard. Many housekeepers do not seem to be aware that if clothes are hung out of a suds dripping and allowed to drain and dry in a bright sunshine they will bleach almost as well as on the grass. They may be sprinkled again and again, and for this purpose a force pump that can be used in a pail of water is of very great advantage.

In localities where there are no drying grounds or bleaching facilities of any other sort a good deal may be accomplished by hanging a little frame from the window and putting the pieces to be bleached upon this. One ingenious woman has had a hinged frame attached to the outside of the window sill. The frame turns up against the wall and is secured with a hook. Whenever it is necessary either to bleach or dry anything, the frame is let down, a strong cord fastened at the outer end and drawn through a ring at the top of the window, keeping it in position. Here stained table linen or other articles are hung out and kept wet with soapsuds, bleaching out in a very satisfactory fashion.

Any of these ways is far superior to the chloride of lime bleaches or any of the thousand and one labor saving compounds with which the market has for the last few years been flooded.—New York Ledger.

The Fireplace.

Wherefore decorate the fireplace with plants and screens and photograph racks, fern backed glass and flower fronted silks and muslins? Nobody does it who knows better, and all the people who have truly elegant and artistic homes have learned better. When the city houses of the rich and great who have not merely handsome but artistic homes are closed for the summer, the fireplaces are closed to prevent air sucking down the chimneys, the dampers being turned across the chimney and heavy paper pasted over them. But the fireplaces are never closed while the family is occupying the house, whether in the winter in town or in the summer out of it.

Imagine the John Jacob Astor place, on the Hudson, with its fireplaces filled in with plants, or artificial flowers tumbling over the grates, or printed silks stretched across the openings in the walls. Fancy William Chase, the painter, or Bierstadt, or any other one of the artists whose summer homes are a delight to the eye, letting muslin stop a gap in the house, as if it had been made by accident instead of by design. There are fireplaces all over the Stokes castle at Lenox, every one of them ready for it when not in actual use.

Decorations for fireplaces, indeed—faugh! Any master or mistress of a home lucky enough to have it either old fashioned or new fashioned enough to contain fireplaces need not bother about decorating the fireplaces in summer. Nobody thinks of doing so save the people who still have marble topped center tables and waxed flowers in frames on the walls or under glass in the front windows.—New York Advertiser.

She Rebuked Him.

Miss Jane Addam—the "St. Jane" of Hull House fame, whose work shows her to be anything but an injudicious or demoralizing philanthropist—tells a story at the expense of those who are afraid to help anybody for fear of hurting somebody.

The incident occurred in Boston, where Miss Addam had been visiting the homes of the poor. Her companion was a well to do Bostonian, who had theories as to the danger of "pauperizing" the poor, which forbade him to give anything, whatever the need.

In one house they found a destitute old woman, whose condition moved them both to pity. The young man stood firmly to his principle, however, and after leaving the house expressed to Miss Addam the difficulty with which he had restrained himself from giving, and so perhaps "pauperizing" the woman.

Immediately afterward the two took a horse car, and the young gentleman started at once to pay his companion's fare, but Miss Addam stopped him.

"I do not recognize class distinctions," she said to the discomfited theorist, "and I object to being pauperized." And she paid her own fare.—Youth's Companion.

The Cozy Corner.

Fashion dictates that every cozy corner should have at least 12 pillows. These can be covered with all kinds of different materials, but must harmonize in color with each other and the corner draperies, the whole being a part of the color scheme of the apartment. Violent contrasts should be avoided, but if the general tone will admit there should be one or two pillows of oriental design, either of black satin with the pattern couched in gold thread, or of the new style, of cream colored cashmere, embroidered with the admirable empire wreath.

Bernhardt on Diamonds.

Bernhardt says of diamonds: "Mon Dieu! They are horrible, killing the best expression of the face, putting out the fire of the eyes, paling the car lights and making the best teeth like porcelain and the others like chalk. I might wear glass beads or Egyptian coins, but diamonds—never!"

Jane Grey Swissheim.

The old homestead of Jane Grey Swissheim, in Swissvale, Pa., is the Mecca of many visitors to Pittsburg. Miss Swissheim was the first woman engaged to report Washington news for a daily newspaper. She was employed for that purpose by Horace Greeley.

Somebody who has tried it recommends putting pulverized potash, which soon becomes sticky when exposed to the air, in all the ratholes about the house. The special detestation of a rat is anything which will stick to his silky coat.

The accepted and betrothed lover has lost the wildest charms of his maiden in her acceptance of him. She was heaven while he pursued her as a star; she cannot be a heaven if she stoops to such a one as he.—Emerson.

A well bred woman may easily and effectually promote the most useful and elegant conversation without speaking a word. The modes of speech are scarcely more variable than the modes of silence.

The New England girl has pretty generally left the New England mills, and foreign labor fills every chink. The girl operators are now mainly Canadians, Scotch or French.

Dr. Leslie Phillips, a scientist, warns women against wearing their hair short. He says men become bald because they cut their hair.

There is in the heart of woman such a deep well of love that no age can freeze it. —Bulwer-Lytton.

IT WAS A TOUGH TOWN

AN ENGINEER'S REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD DAYS OUT WEST.

The Famous Grape Story—How the Ministers Played Poker and Lost About Everything They Had With Them—The Stranger Who Declined to Drink.

Coming down through the California desert, the train was disabled and had to be laid up above the Cajon pass. It was at a little town that in old times when the railroad was new had accumulated history faster than it could be recorded. The engineer entertained some of the passengers by telling about it.

"I don't know," said he, "whether you have heard the famous grape story, but this is the original station and there is the barroom," indicating a shanty ahead. "When the Grand Duke Alexis was over here, the government paid him a good deal of attention. They got up big hunts and detailed troops of cavalry to guard them and gave the visitors a great send off. After it was all over they separated, and some of the big guns came this way. So the story goes, one of the noblemen wandered in here one morning and walked up to the bar, where Jimmy Fogarty was selling red eye whisky, and ordered drinks. It's a tough place now, and then there wasn't a blade of grass or a green thing in sight except the man at the bar. Seeing the floor littered with grapeskins, the visitors said to Jimmy:

"'Is it possible you raise grapes in this desert spot?'

"'No, your highness,' said Jimmy. 'Them ain't grapes; they're eyes that was gouged out in the fight at the ball here last night.'

"What the Russian said the story don't tell, but they say in a book he wrote on American customs in the far west he mentioned gouging as the national method of fighting and gave that case as an example.

"In the old days every man carried his life in his hands, and what with jumping claims and other things there was a good big death rate every day. Every man went armed, and there was only one word to describe it, and that was tough. I was on the late run one night and was about 20 miles outside of the town when I saw a man on the track signaling with a lantern. I slowed up and jumped down with the fireman to see what was the matter.

"'Nothing's the matter,' said the man. 'Me and my friends merely want to ride into town.' And with that four men stepped out, leading their horses, and began to tie them with long lariats to the baggage car. 'Now,' said the leader, poking a six shooter into my neck, 'steam on, and if you go fast enough to rip up them frogs, why, it will be a question of planting you in the sand.'

"So we started ahead at a rate of about five miles an hour, and every once in awhile a bullet would whiz through the cab and one of the party would come along and intimate that we had better give the horses a rest, and once they made us water them.

"Meanwhile they had gone into the sleeper and found there were some ministers there who were coming from some convention. They made the porter rout everybody out and fix up a table, and then they forced the ministers to open up a game of poker. Some wouldn't play at first, but a ball fired six inches from your ear is a good persuader, and soon they were playing as if they had been at it all their days. The boys showed them how and made them bet their money, watches and other things. As the car got full of smoke from the cigars the boys would pull out their six shooters and with one in each hand fire holes through the roof to let the smoke out. By the time the train rolled into town every minister was dead broke, and some were rigged out in old corduroys. The authorities tried to find out who did the mischief and finally caught one of the boys, but when the case came up the judge, who was a tough citizen himself, asked one of the ministers if it was a square game. The minister said he supposed it was, but he was forced into it. The judge wouldn't believe that, so they failed to convict.

"I never saw the gang here phased but once. There was a fandango, and all the boys from the camps were in, along the toughest crowd the sun ever set upon. About half the men were sitting around the dancing ring, when in walked a small sized man, thin, but wiry. You could see from his dress he was a tenderfoot, just in on No. 14 that stopped there to water. The minute he got inside the door a yell of 'grass' went up, and half a dozen of the boys asked him to drink. For a second the stranger seemed nonplused; then he said:

"'Much obliged, gents, but I don't drink.'

"'What! don't drink?' yelled the boys.

"'No,' he said, jerking away from one who had him by the arm.

"'Oh, yes, you will,' said another, hauling out a shooting iron. 'You drink whisky or lead, and take your choice quick.'

"By this time the place was in an uproar, and Red Jack, who was a leader, sung out:

"'Tenderfoot wants to speak. Give him a show,' and pushed him into the dancing ring. The stranger took off his hat and said:

"'Gentlemen, you have invited me to drink, and I have declined, and I want to say right now that the man don't live that can make me drink if I don't want to. I'm an invalid, seeking health in this country, and I have no shooting irons, but as some of you insist on my drinking I'll make a proposition. Clear the ring and give me a fair show, and if there is any man with his fists that can make drink, why, I'll drink.'

"As there were a dozen or more spoiling for a fight the tenderfoot was soon accommodated. They formed a ring, and Red Jack claimed the honor of cleaning the new man out. The stranger took off his coat, shirt and shoes, turned up his pants and stood the prettiest looking figure you ever see, and after a minute they came together. Red Jack sailed at him like a mad bull, but the youngster stepped back, dodged him quick as a beam of light, and as Jack went by he socked it to him right under the jaw and simply drove him head first into the crowd. Then another fellow jumped in, one of the best fighters in the country. He made a feint and tried to grab the tenderfoot by the legs, but before he could move the little man butted him on the forehead so hard that he dropped like a log. Two others he laid out at quick notice. His fists seemed to glance from one to another, and they never hit him. In this way he topped off six men, and when no one else entered the ring he asked if they were satisfied that he didn't want to drink. You may be sure they were. The joke of it was that he was the champion middleweight fighter of Australia, and it was all practice to him."—Pasadena (Cal.) Cor. New York Sun.

PASSING OF THE HORSE.

The Days of Our Equine Friend Rapidly Nearing an End.

The wonderful development of natural forces, as applied to the uses of man, that is going on so rapidly and relentlessly about us, causes many changes in the economy of civilization. In no direction perhaps is this more manifest than in the displacement of the horse. Any careful observer will note the quiet but great change that has taken place during the last few years, in relation to the practical uses of this animal—so long the ever necessary servant of man. It is clearly apparent that the day of the horse is about at an end.

For some time to come a comparatively few may be used for convenience or as a luxury, but eventually, like the candle which we now and then see, he will practically pass out of sight. Evidences of this may be seen upon every hand. We hear the owners of livery stables bitterly complaining of the great falling off in their business. This is especially true in the country, where formerly the young men were wont to take their best girls out for a drive, or went in parties by themselves to favorite resorts.

Now all this is changed. Bicycle parties are the popular feature everywhere. In Chicago recently there were 5,000 wheelmen in parade line, and it is estimated that in that city alone there are fully 100,000 cycle riders. Multiply this fact by the country at large and one can gain some idea of the present use of the bicycle as a means of transportation. Some may say that the present bicycle boom is but a passing craze. Any bicycle rider who has felt the exhilarating and health giving results of cycle exercise will soon dispose of such a supposition. No, the cycle will stay. Progression is the law and events do not move backward. Still greater improvements are in store for the wheel and a more extended use will follow.

The electric car has forever banished the horse car, even in the smaller towns of remote civilization. Many private teams that were formerly kept for family use have been disposed of by their owners, some through timidity in consequence of the great danger in private driving among the electric cars and bicycles and many because of the advantages from the numerous trolley and cable lines, or the preference of the younger members of the family for a wheel over a horse.—Hardware.

THE OLDEST BOOK ON RECORD.

A Volume In the Paris Library Which Antedates Christianity Thirty Centuries.

The Charleston News and Courier calls attention to the fact that probably the oldest book in the world is the Papyrus Prisse, one of the treasured possessions of the great National library in Paris.

This document was found by Prisse in a tomb in Thebes, which contained also a mummy of the first Theban dynasty. This circumstance alone shows that the book certainly dates back 26 centuries before Christ, and an examination shows that it really belongs to a much earlier age—namely, the time of King Assa. The title reads, "Injunctions of the Prefect Ptah-Hotep, Who Lived in the Time of Assa, the King of the North and the South."

Chronology places this Assa at about 3350 B. C., and to this age it would then seem that this book belongs. It is divided into 44 chapters and is written in hieratic rhythmic language. It directs its words to the higher classes and contains for these a series of maxims and sayings. It advises those in authority to show in all their doings the characteristics of a perfect man.

The ideal of the high official should be wisdom and science, and these guides he should heed. He is further not to abuse his power, is to be modest and moderate, for only in this way can he secure the good opinion of future generations. The author tells us that he had grown to be 110 years of age and had attained to all the honors and favors which Egyptian royalty could bestow.

Harry J. Lawson and Bicycles.

Mr. Harry J. Lawson, at a dinner given to him in recognition of his claim to be considered the inventor of the modern rear driving safety bicycle, and, therefore, a revolutionizer of cycle construction, mentioned the interesting fact that a careful estimate places the annual output of those machines at over 1,000,000 and the money spent upon them at over £10,000,000. There can be no question that the present popularity of cycling is due to the far greater ease and speed with which modern improvements, such as the introduction of the chain gear, enable them to be propelled.

Only a few years ago it would have seemed impossible to do 300 miles between one midnight and another, but 400 miles in that space of time have come to be considered no very extraordinary feat for a good rider, and a Frenchman, M. Huret, has done the amazing distance of 515 miles within that time. At first there was a disposition in English cycling circles to throw doubts upon the genuineness of this stupendous record, but impartial inquiries on the spot seem to leave no doubt that the feat was honestly accomplished. Bicycling News now acknowledges that the figure is correct, and adds a compliment to the sportsmanlike character of French cyclists.—London News.

Not an Insult.

She is a pretty little west end woman, and the other day, as she was getting off a crowded car on Vandeventer avenue, she was surprised to find her hand seized and pressed very warmly by some man on the platform. He held on to it, too, until she was safely landed and the car went on. She did not dare look up, thinking that this was the best way to ignore so unwarranted a freedom, and so went on her way home in entire ignorance of the handshaker's identity.

That evening when her husband came home she felt it her duty to confess, but he seemed so unnaturally severe in his manner that she could not muster up courage to tell him of her experience. Finally, when the evening was nearly at an end, as was also her peace of mind, he said:

"I'd like to know, Maggie, why you can't recognize your own husband when you meet him on a street car?" A few tears and satisfactory explanations on the part of both followed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Discovery of Electrogilding.

The experiments which led to the discovery of the method of electrogilding were made in a cell at the citadel of Magdeburg, in which place, on account of his participation in a duel, young Siemens was at the time a prisoner, the chemicals and apparatus employed being procured and smuggled into the fortress by a friendly chemist of the town. In the second place, it was the sale of the patent rights in this invention in England which supplied the brothers Werner and William with the necessary funds to carry on their experiments, and so helped to lay the foundation of the important firms of Siemens & Halske in Germany and Siemens Bros. in England.—Nature.

HE NEVER STOPPED.

Amid Many Interruptions He Kept Right on, Undismayed.

"I hope you will not accuse me of taking an unfair advantage, Miss Jarvis," began Wesley Higgintop, slipping into the unoccupied seat by the side of the young woman, "but I saw you getting on this train, and I came along. I am going 25 or 30 miles anyhow and farther still if necessary. I want to have a talk with you."

"Mr. Higgintop"—

"I know what you are about to say—I am taking a liberty not warranted by our short acquaintance, and all that sort of thing. But I am not. I have been in this car nearly a quarter of an hour, Miss Jarvis, waiting for a good excuse to come and take this seat, and when I saw that loose jointed old Algerine, with the blue black whiskers and the molasses colored suit of clothes, that got on at the last station, making for this seat, I felt it to be a duty to forestall him. Will you oblige me by taking a look at those whiskers, Miss Jarvis?"

"I see them, Mr. Higgintop."

"Well, that's why I popped down here so suddenly. I am not vain, Miss Jarvis, but I took it for granted"—

"Yes, you seem to have taken it for granted," she interjected.

"That between a young man of at least average respectability in appearance and a seedy old hunks with dyed whiskers no young woman of taste could hesitate a moment. Hence"—

"Upon my word, sir"—

"Hence I am here. Of two evils, Miss Jarvis, always choose the better looking. When I want any figs, young man, I'll let you know. You will confer a favor by strolling along down the aisle. I was going to say, Miss Jarvis, than there's nothing accidental about this. I am on this train in pursuance of a deliberate design. I am sitting by your side entirely on purpose. At exactly 10 o'clock last night I made up my mind I wouldn't hang on by my eyelids any longer. I decided I would seize the first opportunity"—

The train had been going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The sudden application of the airbrakes brought it quickly to a stop. There was a confused sound of voices. Rifle shots were heard. Mr. Higgintop listened a moment and resumed:

"I decided to seize the first opportunity to tell you"—

"For heaven's sake, what"—

"To tell you that I"—

"No, no! I mean what is that noise about? Something dreadful is happening! I am sure it is!"

"There's some disturbance at the forward end of the train I presume. Viola Jarvis"—

"Oh, Mr. Higgintop, at such a time as this how can you"—

"A man as far gone as I am doesn't stop to reason about things. I have only known you about six weeks, but I think I have wanted you all my"—

Crack! Snap! Boom!

The wildest consternation reigned. Passengers were crouching down between the seats. Faces were pale with terror. And the fusillade continued, varied now and then by a louder explosion. A bullet occasionally came through a window and buried itself in the woodwork of the car.

"Oh, Mr. Higgintop"—

"My name is Wesley."

"Are we in any danger?"

"Danger? I feel as if my whole future were at stake. This is the most momentous crisis of my life. My darling girl"—

"Oh, Mr. Higgintop"—

"Wesley. My name is Wesley."

Crack! Crack! Crack! Boom!

"How can you think of anything"—

"I can't, dear. I can't think of anything except that the sweetest, loveliest girl on earth"—

Crack! Crash! Boom!

"Is holding my hand in clasp so eager, so"—

She dropped it instantly.

"I—I didn't know it," she faltered.

He merely gathered her trembling little hands in his own and held them fast.

"You have only known me six weeks," he resumed, "but"—

Boom!

"If it had been six years"—

"Please, Mr. Hig"—

"Wesley."

"Well, Wesley"—

"You darling!"

Crack! Crash! Crash!

"Oh, what will become of us?"

"Viola, dear, it only rests with you to say. I don't believe in long engagements. Four weeks from this day—take your hands away from mine, and I'll kiss you before all these people, you willful girl. There! Now you're acting sensibly. Hollo, conductor! What's the matter?"

"Train robbers," replied the uniformed guardian of the train, who had just entered the car. "They've looted the express car and got away with $25,000. The danger's over now, though. The gang's gone. Those last shots you heard were to keep everybody scared till the thieves had got clear. You can all get up from under the seats now. I guess none of you is going to be fatally killed."

"And now, darling," resumed Mr. Wesley Higgintop, "I have only to say that"—

But he spoke in a tone too low to be heard except by the ears for which it was intended.

When the train moved off again, however, after a further delay of 15 or 20 minutes, he still held those little hands in his. —Chicago Tribune.

Parried by a Joke.

One of Henry Clay's most formidable Kentucky opponents was John Pope, a one armed man, for many years a member of congress and at one time United States senator. He was once running against Mr. Clay in the Lexington district, and the contest was close and exciting.

As election day approached Mr. Clay heard that an Irishman in Lexington who had always been one of his political supporters had announced his purpose to vote for Mr. Pope. Mr. Clay went to see him and inquired the reason.

"Faith, Mr. Clay," said the man, "an I've concluded to vote for the man who has only one arm to thrust into the treasury."—Youth's Companion.

Robbed!

Our correspondent at Guthrie writes us as follows under date of nineteen hundred and something:

"The west bound express, due at 12:15 this afternoon, was held up by female bandits about ten miles east of this city. Several kodak views of a bonnet that was just too lovely for anything were taken, but the male passengers who had seats were courteously allowed to keep them. Great excitement prevails."—Detroit Tribune.

Cumulative Evidence.

"You ought to be very proud of your wife. She is a brilliant talker."

"You're right there."

"Why, I could listen to her all night."

"I often do."—Texas Siftings.

ON A RUNAWAY TRAIN

THE ENGINEER'S WILD RIDE AROUND HORSESHOE CURVE.

Forty Coal Cars and Ten Cripples Pushed Him Down the Hill at Lightning Speed, Lively Sprint of the Train and Two Empty Engines Ahead.

"The worst scare I ever had," said the old engineer as he puffed meditatively upon his pipe, "was on one raw November night comin down the mountain of Gallitzin to Altoona.

"I wasn't no greenhorn, neither, at the time the thing happened. For I'd fired three years right on that division and had run an engine 18 months, so as far as experience went I had plenty, and besides I knew the track like a book, which is sayin a good deal, since the horseshoe curve or Kittanning point is right in the middle of it.

"A man has to be mighty well posted before the company'll trust him to pull a freight up the mountain, much less bring one down. It requires skill to haul a string of empties up that hill with a double header and a pusher behind, but that's child's play compared to bringin down a train of loaded cars with only one engine.

"The sensation of bein in front of 50 or 60 box cars on a 90 foot grade and a wet rail where the brakes won't hold is somethin like them dreams a feller has occasionally of being shoved over a bluff 1,000 feet high.

"It's skatin on mighty thin ice, I tell you, and if you lose control of the train nine times out of ten you'd better say your 'Now I lay me.' Well, that night we pulled out of Johnstown with 40 coal cars and 10 cripples for the Altoona shop.

"A cripple is a car needin repairs, you know—maybe a drawhead's broke, the roof leaks, or, what's commoner than anything else, the brakes are busted. It so happened that every one of them ten cars that night had no brakes, so they were all put behind next the cab.

"Along about 2:15 in the mornin we passed Cresson, and after creepin through the tunnel began to hustle down the hill. As I said, it was an ugly night, all damp and foggy, makin the track slippy and hidin the signals till you were right up agin them.

"In them days there was no such thing as airbrakes on freight cars or engines, and we had to depend on the hand brakes bein set by the brakemen to check the speed, aided, of course, by what the engine could do by holdin back.

"Well, when we got on the grade it wasn't long till the wheels began to hum, and the old freight was humpin along at a mighty lively gait. I let her go, thinkin it would be an easy matter to slow down when we reached Allegrippus, which, as you know, is just around the bend above the horseshoe.

"All at once a tower shot out of the fog right ahead, and there was a red light dead against me. You bet I was scared, for to run past a red light means 30 days' vacation. I blowed for brakes, turned on the sand and motioned for Billy to twist the tender brake. Instead of stoppin, it seemed as if we were goin faster, and it didn't take a second for me to realize we were runnin away.

"Say, talk about being chased by a herd of Texas steers! That's a picnic compared to bein shoved down the side of a mountain in front of a string of wabbly coal cars, with the alternative of jumpin the track and plungin into the valley hundreds of feet below or stickin to the rails and runnin into the train ahead, for all the time, you see, I was thinkin of that red light we run past, which was positive proof there was a freight in front.

"'Yank the whistle, Billy,' I yelled. Billy grabbed the rope and yanked. You wouldn't believe what expression there is to a locomotive whistle till you hear it on a runaway engine in the middle of the night.

"As luck or, providence would have it, the train in front was made up of empty emigrant cars pulled by a second class passenger engine. When the engineer heard our whistle, he knowed what it meant, and you bet your life he got up and dusted.

"His train bein fitted with air, he had a big advantage over us, but he wasn't thinkin of brakes just then. I caught a glimpse of his tail lamps as they shot around a bend, and they were dancin a regular jig.

"All this time our crew was hustlin hard as they knew how puttin on the brakes, but it had no more effect than the wind. I tell you, I thought it was all up with us when we turned the bend and begun to rattle down the upper side of the horseshoe.

"'Billy,' I yelled, 'I'm afraid we're a goner.'

"'Never say die, Pete,' he shouted back, meantime keepin up his solo on the whistle. It wasn't exactly a solo either, for the engine ahead was playin pretty much the same tune, and as the fog lifted a moment I saw what the trouble was—there were two empty engines ahead of the emigrant train, each about a quarter of a mile apart and all scootin down the slope like as if the devil was after 'em. Well, it looked so comical I had to laugh in spite of myself, and while I was chucklin we struck the curve.

"How things shook and screeched and strained! Way down in the hollow I could see the water in the dam as the engine rocked. I thought she was goin to jump right out into the air and down into the reservoir, but in less time than it takes to tell it the old machine settled down on the tracks again with a thud, and the 40 coal cars and 10 cripples groanin and twistin behind.

"The horseshoe, instead of bein our death, was our salvation, for on account of the car wheels bindin on the curve we slowed down considerable, and I was quick witted enough to get the train under control again so that we slid into Altoona at a slow, decent gait like as if nothin had happened.

"Them fool engineers ahead, though, didn't stop till they got to Tyrone, more'n 15 miles beyond, goin likety split all the way and blowin their whistles like as if they were crazy, makin the farmers think it was old Gabriel himself. Maybe they didn't get laughed at when they came sneakin back.

"The trackmen found next day that we had knocked the horseshoe six inches out of line, and instead of 10 cripples there were 50 damaged cars, to say nothin of an engine nearly racked apart.

"Oh, I tell you," the veteran concluded, reaching for the hostler's plug, "it didn't last long, but while it was goin on it was mighty interestin."—Chicago Tribune.

An Arab Proverb.

When you have done any one a favor, throw into the sea the remembrance of it, and if the fishes devour it God will remember it.

UNSATISFACTORY.

The Latest Testimony in the Trial of Durrant.

DOES NOT PLEASE EITHER SIDE.

Witnesses Are Disappointing to Both Defense and Prosecution—The Man Who Tried to Pawn a Ring at Oppenheim's Fails to Exactly Connect with the Wishes of Duprey and He Tries to Impeach His Own Witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—After wandering through a mass of unimportant witnesses, the defense in the Durrant case yesterday afternoon summoned to the stand two of the most important witnesses that have been called since the prosecution closed its case. One of the witnesses materially aided the defense, from the fact that upon cross-examination he failed to give important testimony expected by the prosecution. The examination of the other witness had only just begun when the court took a recess for the day, but in the short time the witness was on the stand he testified to one important fact which was directly opposed to what the defense had hoped to establish. The most important witness of the day was Charles T. Lenahan, the young man whom the defense contends was mistaken for Durrant by Pawnbroker Oppenheim.

Always a Cog Out Somewhere.

Lenahan, who does not bear a striking resemblance to the prisoner, said that on April 3 he attempted to pawn a small diamond ring similar to the one worn by Blanche Lamont at Oppenheim's store. The witness said that he asked Oppenheim the same questions and received the same answers that Oppenheim quored in relating the conversation he had with the young man whom Oppenheim testified was Durrant. Then came the surprises to the defense. Lenahan said he tried to pawn the ring in the afternoon, while Oppenheim testified that Durrant was in his shop in the morning. Attorney Duprey was considerably disconcerted by the statement of the witness, and endeavored to impeach Lenahan's testimony by reading a letter written by Lenahan to the attorneys for the defense in which he divulged that he had tried to pawn a small diamond ring at Oppenheim's on the same day that Durrant was said to have entered the place.

Suspicions of His Own Witness.

The court interrupted Duprey, however, and permitted him to read only such parts of the letter as referred to the question at issue. Duprey then asked that the letter be admitted in evidence, and at the close of the struggle over this move court adjourned for the day. The court refused to admit the whole letter in evidence, as some passages were devoted to the expression of the writer's opinions as to the correctness of Oppenheim's testimony. The remainder of the letter was admitted. After Lenahan surprised the defense by stating that he tried to pawn the ring in the afternoon, Attorney Duprey became very suspicious of the witness and asked him several questions intended to indicate that he had transferred his sympathies from the defense to the prosecution.

Disappointment for the Prosecution.

Duprey also asked him when he had shaved off his mustache that he wore when he entered Oppenheim's shop. Lenahan said he had never worn a mustache in his life. Duprey intimated that he would impeach the testimony of the witness on this point by a statement contained in the letter written by Lenahan to the attorneys for the defense. W. A. Dukes, a student at Cooper medical college, who was expected to give strong evidence for the prosecution, gave disappointing testimony. Dukes said that Durrant asked him if he could not remember that he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon of April 3, and to that end recalled a number of incidents said to have taken place at time. Although Dukes' seat in the lecture room was next to Durrant's Dukes could not remember whether Durrant was there or not, and told him so.

Print of a Number Nine Shoe.

Dukes said it was untrue, as had been reported, that Durrant asked him as a favor that he would attend the lecture. On the contrary, Dukes said that Durrant told him he wished him to testify only to the facts as he remembered them. H. N. F. Marshall, a reporter on a morning paper, testified that on April 14 Detective Gibson, who discovered Blanche Lamont's body in the belfry of Emanuel church, told him that he saw the prints of a number nine shoe near where the body lay. Durrant wears a smaller shoe.

Reporters Are Privileged.

In the case of Miss Carrie Cunningham, a newspaper reporter who refused to disclose the source of certain information relative to the nature of Mrs. Leak's testimony, Judge Murphy ruled that the witness was right in refusing to answer the questions. Miss Cunningham was therefore not punished for contempt.

CLEVELAND TAKES THE CUP.

Beats the Baltimore Champions at Base Ball for the Temple Trophy.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The Temple cup goes to Cleveland as the result of yesterday's game, in which the champions were outplayed in every point. Up to the seventh inning, however, it looked as if either side might win, although Hoffer suffered rather more than Young and the visitors got the most men to bases. After this there was trouble and the home team had all of it. The score was: Cleveland 5, Baltimore 2.

Conflicts Between Spanish Students.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Dispatches received here from the city of Barcelona announce that serious conflicts have taken place there between the Liberal and Roman Catholic students of the university. The trouble, it appears, is due to the fact that the government suspended a professor who published a book which was declared to be heretical. The riots started in the university and finally reached the streets, where the rioters were reinforced by crowds of people.

Trouble About Midway Chinese.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9.—Writs of habeas corpus have been served upon Keo Owyang and Leon Lum, proprietors of the Chinese village on the Midway of the Atlanta exposition, commanding them to bring the bodies of nine Chinese women, charged by Lum Ling, an Atlanta laundryman, with being held in involuntary servitude. Ling, who appears in the role of a philanthropist, says the women were bought in China and transported here against their will.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Robert J, fourth heat of winning race, 2:04½, is a new record.

The two in three system would have a tendency to prevent the necessity of a substitution of drivers.

M. S. de Beauvais, who gave $3,000 for Honeywood, 2:14¼, is in this country to buy 100 fast trotters. He is called a "speculator."

The many horses named Trilby must have all "turned up their toes." They have not made much of a showing in the summaries.

The status of the champions of the trotting and running turf is unchanged this year—Robert J and Henry of Navarre are still the kings.

A sign of the times might be found in the fact that Briar Hill farm, near Lexington, Ky., will be put to raising beef and bacey instead of horses.

The "deadly angle" is as terrible in the resulting impressions on a race track in a close finish as the "deadly parallel" is to a writer in a case of alleged plagiarism.

The "earning capacity" of the trotter as well as of the tracks has suffered seriously this year. Come, now, let us reason together and see what can be done about it.

Fannie Foley, the yearling that went the sensational half mile at Springfield, O., recently, has been sold to Frank Rockefeller for $5,000. It is reported that John D. Rockefeller is the purchaser of half an interest.

When "2:00" is chalked up on the slate, there will be less excitement than when Flora Temple beat 2:20 in 1859. The possibility of the feat has been contemplated so long that a good deal of the shouting has already been done.

There has been as much "evolution" in the improvement of trotting appliances as in the horse himself. In 1839 the first sulky was built and weighed 100 pounds, and was the frailest structure of the kind ever put together, writes L. C. Underhill. The "bike" of 1895 weighs 20 pounds or less.—Horseman.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

Striped and glace velvets will be used for handsome waists and fitted blouses.

Among the black crepons for autumn are those having a tiny stripe in a brilliant color.

Short velvet and rich wide ribbons of peau de soie will be very fashionable on winter hats.

Among the new fashionable gray blue dyes the shade named Napoleon finds greatest favor.

Opal and fine gold beads are intermixed with jet on trimmings used for elegant evening toilets.

The popularity of black and the rich warm shades of brown increases as the autumn season advances.

Changeable and dresden effects in ribbons both for dress and millinery uses continue to be highly favored.

Very often the new coats, in blazer fashion, and with strapped seams, open over blouse vests of checked silk like that which trims the coat.

Nile and pale apple green velvets will be very much in evidence as accessories on evening toilets of cream or white duchess or satin de Lyon.

Some of the elegant taffeta silks have green and gold shot backgrounds patterned with small brilliant Persian or china figures in shaded effects.

Some of the gay chameleon taffeta silks are enriched with a stripe of black or very dark green satin. In making gowns of these silks plain satin the color of the stripe is used for bodice trimmings and sleeves.—New York Post.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

The conductivity of metals decreases and that of some bad conductors or insulators increases with the temperature.

Before beginning to charge a storage battery it should be gone over carefully, and any cell that is not up to the standard should be taken out of the circuit and put in working condition before being replaced.

In the construction of a volt meter it is usual to allow a resistance of 50 ohms for every volt to be measured. This gives sufficient accuracy for most purposes, as the error is within 3 per cent of the total readings.

Aluminium has the least electrical resistance for a given length and weight, and mercury has the greatest, but for a given length and sectional area annealed silver has the least resistance and bismuth the greatest.

According to Thompson, a thin, round disk of iron, laid upon the flat, round end of an electro magnet, the pole end being slightly larger than the disk, the disk is not attracted and will not stick on, even if laid down quite centrally.

S. P. Thompson says, "You will get the given amount of magnetism and traction with the least amount of magnetizing force when you have the area—of the magnet—as great as possible and the length as small as possible."—Boston Transcript.

THE JEWEL CASE.

The butterfly makes a new appearance as a chatelaine pin.

A wreath with a yacht in full sail combined with a white ribbon makes a pretty personal decoration.

Conch shell has a conspicuous place among rings, either alone or attended with pearls and diamonds.

The latest novelty is the round silver brooch with an enameled center. The ornament is a painted head.

A profusion of new jewelry in green gold appeared the past week. It takes the form of wreaths and insects. Among these the bumblebee seemed to prevail.

Some excellent work in relief is seen on buckles. An instance is a sylvan scene with a stag under a wide spreading tree. This in silver gilt, surrounded by a framework of raised gilt and enamel, makes a picturesque ornament.—Jewelers' Circular.

THE ART OF WAR.

War, says Sir John Lubbock, costs Europe £375,000,000 a year.

War kills men, and men deplore the loss, but war also crushes bad principles and tyrants and so saves societies.—Colton.

General Schofield says that the battery now being constructed on the Pacific coast and the two near New York are the three finest in the world for coast defense.

Paris has given up the idea of instructing its school children in military drill. The municipal council has disbanded the battalions and ordered the guns and equipments to be sold at auction.

MARY VANCE.

When I was young and had the skill
To take the tune of Cupid's making,
And teach my sweetheart from the hill
A pretty trick for dear escaping,
When by the constant lover
Or gipsy rose she staid to parley,
Oh, cheerily went my feet to her
Along the road to Varley.

Ah, Mary Vance, when you with me
Were keeping starlit company,
The mile of bliss,
The laugh and kiss
From Shepperton to Varley!

Not warm enough my lips to keep
The lips of death from cold caresses!
O weary head, to never sleep
Upon her heart, amid her tresses!
No more to watch the foam of light
Run lipping over seas of barley,
For Death, the harvester, by night
Went down the road to Varley!

Ah, Mary Vance, when you with me
Were keeping starlit company,
The mile of sweet
Between the wheat
From Shepperton to Varley!

—Norman Gale.

A DUST STORM IN NEBRASKA.

One of These Intensely Disagreeable Visitations Which Are Demoralizing.

A sweet, breezy May morning, so crisp and cool as to be autumnal in suggestion. A sky intensely blue, with just the fugitive sail of a cloud showing once in awhile on its sapphirine expanse. A wind blows up, a wind that is warm—caressingly so. Soon it stings. The eyelids tingle. One goes indoors; contemplates the weather from a comparative point of vantage. But it is necessary to keep the windows shut, else the dust, that is like pumice stone, would choke, suffocate one. As it is it blows in through closed shutters and secured windows. It furs the carpet. It dims the velours of the best chairs. It ridges the woodwork of the furniture. It makes gritty to touch the cup you drink from, the paper you write on, the page of the book you read. It grimes the baby's white gown. Everywhere it lies, on chair and bookcase, on shelf and stair, on window ledge and picture frame, thick and soft as pale brown velvet.

As the sun goes up it grows hot—hotter. The wind from Kansas, blowing up scorchingly, is a fierce fever of kisses—kisses that, like a courtesan's, burn, blight and disenchant.

The sky has darkened. Is it going to rain—by any blessed mischance? No; the darkness is that of dust—dust in little, long, wavelike currents on the country roads; dust rising in whirls, the spirals of which are shaped like waterspouts; dust which surges up with a sullen roar, which hangs a thick, dun pall between earth and heaven, which makes darkness at 5 o'clock in May, which sifts in on your pillow all night long to the tune of a vagrant and accursed wind, which dries your throat, grits between your teeth and colors your dreams, which lies upon your garments in the morning and shows on your haggard face. You rise, bathe, dress. You are deceived by an abrupt, a sudden, a delightful lull, which lasts perhaps two or three hours. But before noon it begins all over again.

Repentance! revenge! resignation! the clock seems to tick.

The first is inevitable. The second is impossible. The third—they say St. Lawrence suggested a turn on the gridiron during his martyrdom. Those who endure the torture of a summer in a small western town, where a sprinkling cart is an unknown institution, never make a similar demand. For the heat is enveloping, and they are roasted in the most prompt, uniform and impartial manner imaginable.—Chicago Tribune.

Tyndall's Alpine Experiences.

I remember Professor Tyndall describing one highly critical situation in which he found himself on the occasion of a solitary ascent of Monte Rosa. Nothing could be more rash, for the man who crosses a snowfield alone always exposes himself to the chance of perishing miserably in a concealed crevasse, whereas, if roped to a couple of companions, he is practically safe from this risk. However, Tyndall had successfully made his way to the top, having escaped the dangers of the glacier and conquered the difficulty of the final arete, and he was basking in the glorious sunshine which lighted up the Italian valleys far below, when, as he sat, he saw his ax, which he had placed by his side, gliding away over the snow. If it had fallen, nothing on earth could have brought him down alive. No human being could descend those steep slopes of ice alone without the help of an ax.

The anxiety of the moment was tremendous, for it was out of his reach, and he could only gaze passively at it as it slid to the edge of the little plateau and nearly disappeared from view. Not quite, however, for the ax head buried itself in a ledge a few inches below and fortunately stuck there. The professor said it was his narrowest escape in many years of climbing, and he never again ascended a snow mountain alone.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Cosmopolitan City.

Here's an episode from real life, which clearly demonstrates the cosmopolitan character of the metropolis. An Italian sent an American lad to a Chinaman for his laundry. The American gave the Chinaman a 50 cent piece. John bit on it and said: "Counterfeit. You gettee in trouble. Me keepee," and put it in his pocket. The Italian then called and started to give the Chinaman a beating. A Greek left his oyster stand to act as peacemaker. The Italian drew a razor, and the Greek shied a bottle of cayenne pepper at him, which struck a Hebrew. A negro who was passing shouted, and an Irishman in the uniform of a policeman arrested the fighting congress of nations and took them to court, which was presided over by a German police justice.—New York Letter.

Question of Relative Endurance.

A rather interesting statement was made by a street contractor of this city recently. It was that Irishmen were not only quicker and hardier than Italians, but that as laborers nearly double the amount of work could be gotten out of them. The author of this assertion is himself an experienced workman and has during his 20 years of business employed laborers of both nationalities.—Philadelphia Call.

From a Baker's Standpoint.

"I wish you'd help me with this bread," said the baker.

"I never promised to be your business assistant," said his wife.

"You promised to stand by me in my hour of kneed," said the baker.—Exchange.

Missouri has 14,006 working oxen, or 7,003 teams, causing every year 100 times that number of profane expressions from the drivers.

Lake Michigan was so named by the Indians. The word means a "fishstrap."

HARRY GREEN'S WAY

HE PLAYED HIS FAVORITE GAME ON MR. SMITH OF CHICAGO.

Four Aces Will Always Beat Four Kings, but In This Case There Was Another Hand, Held by an "Outsider," That Was in at the Showdown.

Do you know how to play poker? If you do and chance to meet an old man who looks like a stockman from Montana, with money to burn, just looking for a good time, don't. If you do, you will be sorry.

A well known business man, who at one time kept a furniture store on State street and has retired from business, paid $1,400 for his experience with the Montana stockman.

As every one knows the furniture man, he may as well be called Smith. Mr. Smith, since he is not engaged actively in business, has been spending a share of his time in a down town bucket shop every day. One morning while Mr. Smith was watching the market and listening to the voice of the caller a stranger who "happened" to sit next him engaged him in conversation.

"Wheat is dull today, isn't it?" said the stranger.

"Yes," drawled Mr. Smith.

The ice had been broken, and the stranger, whose appearance indicated that he was a westerner, became communicative. He told Mr. Smith he had just come from Montana and was taking a little rest. He declared he had enough money to have some fun and pulled a big roll of fifties and hundreds out of his pocket to prove it.

"By gosh, I will have a good time, and if I don't it won't be no fault o' mine," said the Montana man as he got up to take a walk about the room.

Mr. Smith paid little attention to the incident until a man who had just entered and was leaning against the wall, and who had seen the stockman display his money, stepped up to him. He asked Mr. Smith if he knew the "old fellow." Mr. Smith said he did not, but the man had told him he was from Montana and had a good deal of money.

"Yes, I saw it," said stranger No. 2. "And do you know I think I could get it if we could get him into a poker game?"

After considerable persuasion Mr. Smith condescended to ask the stockman if he would play a little poker.

"Well, I don't mind," said the stockman, and arrangements were made to play in a down town hotel in the evening.

In the meantime the stranger had a quiet talk with Mr. Smith. He told him he was a professional gambler and knew how to "fix" the cards. They were to get the old man's money and divide the spoils. The plan was as follows: A deck was to be fixed up in which were two hands. Mr. Smith was to get four aces and the stockman four kings. The hands were to be sprung in the stockman's own deal. Stranger No. 2 fixed the cards and said: "Now, you keep the cards on your lap, and when it is the granger's deal I will attract his attention when he gives the cards to you to cut, and at that moment you substitute this deck for the one he hands you. But we must have another man. We can't play three handed."

Mr. Smith knew a great many men, he said, but they were all business men, and all of them were too busy to play. At the stranger's suggestion they started out together to look for the fourth man. They dropped into the Saratoga hotel, and stranger No. 2 saw a man who appeared much bored sitting near the window.

"Perhaps he will play. Shall I ask him?"

"Go ahead," said Mr. Smith.

Stranger No. 3 said he played poker, but not for money or with strangers.

No. 2 produced the card of an Iowa firm. "That's my card," said he.

"You're all right, then," said the stranger.

Mr. Smith then said, "I'm Mr. Smith, and every one around here knows me."

The stranger was still a little shy, but finally yielded to Mr. Smith's persuasions and agreed to sit in the game. The stockman was found in the barroom of the hotel. The quartet went around to a Monroe street hotel, and the game began.

The game dragged along for awhile without incident. After an hour or so it came the stockman's deal. He shuffled the cards clumsily and handed them to Mr. Smith to cut. At that moment the stockman was seized with a fit of "sneezing," and stranger No. 2 gave Mr. Smith a signal to run in the "cold deck." He did it successfully. In the deal Mr. Smith got four aces, according to programme. He made a good bet, and the stockman, as he expected, raised him handsomely. But to Mr. Smith's surprise and gratification the Saratoga hotel stranger also staid. No. 3 dropped out, of course.

He bet with confidence, and so did the stockman, and, to Mr. Smith's continued delight, the stranger kept coming in. He didn't raise any bets, but just staid.

The betting was lively and lasted until Mr. Smith came to the end of his pile and had $1,400 on the table. He was kicking because he didn't have more, but had to call for a show.

"Well, I am sorry for you, my friend," said the stockman, "but I have four big kings," and he started to rake in the pot.

"You needn't feel sorry, old man," exclaimed Mr. Smith triumphantly. "I have four aces. The money is mine. Did you think I was bluffing?" and he started to grab the money and checks.

"Hold on, hold on!" spoke up No. 3. "Ain't I in this? I've got a straight flush."

It was like a voice from the tombs to Mr. Smith, and the game broke up.

An adjournment was taken to the bar, but the straight flush man and the stockman got away as quickly as possible, leaving Mr. Smith and his friend. His friend proceeded to give Mr. Smith a terrible roasting.

"Confound you," said he, "I thought you said you knew how to play poker. You've made a nice mess of it. Here we are broke, and the makeshift that we picked up gets all the money. We might just as well have had all that stockman's money and the other fellow's too!"

Mr. Smith's friend talked in this strain until Mr. Smith was convinced that he was a double distilled idiot and knew nothing about the noble American game. Then Mr. Smith's friend bade him a sorrowful and indignant good night and left, leaving him to wonder how the outsider got the straight flush.

If Mr. Smith had only known that the stockman was Harry Green, one of the smoothest confidence men and gamblers in the world, all would have been different. He has played that same kind of a game for 20 years and in that time has caught many a fish. Stranger No. 2 was his Baltimore partner, Fred Porter. He and Harry Green made barrels of money years ago on the big Atlantic liners, and stranger No. 3 was a well known Chicago gambler who came in for a share of the "divvy."—Chicago Tribune.

THE DOLLAR MARK.

Its Peculiarity In Being Written Before Instead of After Figures.

Did it ever strike you as being at all peculiar that we should use the dollar mark ($) before instead of after the figures in expressing the sum of 5, 10, 20 or any other number of dollars? We may say "25 dollars" plain enough for any one to understand, but as soon as we put the expression into figures and characters it is "dollars 25" ($25), instead of 25$, as it should be. Nor is this all that is peculiar in this connection.

In every country which has a written language and a system of coinage the abbreviation for the unit of value precedes the figures. In England the pound mark (£) is used in the same manner that the dollar mark is used in this country, while the same peculiarity is noticeable in Germany, where the abbreviation m. (for mark) appears preceding the number, just as the French abbreviation fr. (for franc) is used in France.

If abbreviations are not used, the legend is more apt to be correct. We find that in Mexico they have a "2½ pesos" instead of "p. 2½," as one might expect, and in Newfoundland they have a plain 2 dollar piece. So, too, in France, where the abbreviation is not used we find such pieces as "10 francs," "20 francs" and "40 francs." In Germany they have a piece marked "X thaler," which is all very plain, but the moment a clerk, bookkeeper or other person makes an entry or jots down a memorandum he tells you that it is a "th. X."

The English pound sign, which is believed to be the oldest monetary abbreviation now in use, is the old initial letter by which the Romans expressed "pounds," just as we use the "lbs." It has been suggested that we use our money abbreviation backward because the Romans in expressing "pounds" always said "libra decem" instead of "decem libra," the first being "pounds ten" and the latter "ten pounds." When their initial letter or character was used, it always preceded the figures, thus "£10," instead of the reverse. Thus the whole world has gotten in the habit of doing these things backward.—St. Louis Republic.

CHARACTER IN FEET.

It Can Be Accurately Read Every Time, According to a Chiropodist.

Nobody thinks of Trilby without thinking of Trilby's foot. After having been slighted for centuries, it was left for the genius of Du Maurier to draw attention to this much abused member of the human body. Why hadn't somebody thought of it before?

"Why, do you know," said a gentleman who is looked up to as one of the leading intellectual lights, "I have a friend who is a chiropodist in the metropolis, a gentleman of unquestioned learning and veracity, who has made a study of the matter for years, and he tells me that the human foot is one of the surest indexes to character that has ever been discovered. 'People say they can detect character in the countenance, but let me examine a man's foot and I will tell you what manner of a man he is,' says my friend. In every instance where I have taken the trouble to follow out his instructions I have found them to be absolutely accurate.

"You can tell a fiery tempered man by the shape of his foot as easy as you can tell a rhinoceros by his hide. As there are all sorts of temperaments, so there are all varieties of feet. Each temperament leaves its foot mark, and if the scientists would spend their time in investigating this matter instead of weighing the planets we should have some practical data from which we could determine in a few moments whether a man could be intrusted to handle large sums of money and thus do away entirely with the necessity of giving bonds. If a merchant wanted a salesman, he would not need to ask for recommendations; he would merely request to see the applicant's foot, when he would know instantly whether or not he was the man he wanted. I tell you, now that Du Maurier has popularized feet so that scientists will not consider the matter too humble a one upon which to expend their energies, you may expect some wonderful discoveries to result from the study in a few years."—Rochester Herald.

A Dog Mimic.

Rev. Frank M. Downing of Moore county, Tenn., is the owner of a most remarkable dog called Bench. In appearance the animal is not prepossessing, his color being a dirty yellow, his hair coarse and wiry, his legs short and his body rather unwieldy. In his eyes, however, there gleams an intelligence almost human. At the word of command Bench will crow like a Shanghai rooster, neigh like a horse, low like a cow, grunt and squeal in imitation of pigs, mew like a cat and repeat the various voices incident to farm life. He could give all the yelps of a pack of hounds in pursuit of a fox and in so realistic a manner that you could scarcely help believing that a hunt was in progress.

This dog was never trained to do this, but as a puppy picked up the cries of the farmyard and has added to them the creaking of wagons and the whirring of machinery as made by a thrasher. Mr. Downing has been offered fabulous sums for the wonderful dog, but refuses to part with him. Trained animal keepers who have examined Bench and become familiar with his powers of mimicry say that it would be an easy matter to teach the dog to articulate words, perhaps even to talk connectedly.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Modest Chicago.

Here is a modest allusion to Chicago in The Nows of that city: "She has been burned out of existence in a day and fortened on the ashes. She has builded a dreamland for the world to play in and thought little of the achievement. She has essayed a drainage canal, and before the people barely know of it the bulk of the gigantic enterprise is completed and the glorification exercises are over. This is not boasting; it is a modest recording of a glittering, sparkling, radiating fact. It is a measly testimonial of the grand, whooperup, ripsnorting vastness of the greatest aggregation of human souls ever brought together under one municipal canvas."

Politeness.

Don't pass a woman at close quarters, as on the stairs of a hotel, with a cigar in your mouth or a hat on your head. A cultivated Frenchman or German would not do such a thing. The woman may be the veriest stranger, but he lifts his hat and takes his cigar out of his mouth as he goes by, respectfully looking straight ahead.—New York Telegram.

The Wretch.

Mrs. McSmith—I could have married Mr. Jaunts if I had wished it.

McSmith—Yes, that Jaunts always did have great luck.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A CRITIC.

She wanders through St. Peter's
And makes herself at home,
She shudders at the altar,
But she quite approves the dome.

With coldly cultured glances
And discriminating frown
She calmly does the Vatican
And turns old masters down.

An "Unknown" nymph may please her,
If "rapturously Greek,"
But Raphael is "spotty"
And lacking in "technique."

He doesn't "satisfy" her,
But Titian was "a dear;"
Del Sarto "knew his colors,"
And she likes his "atmosphere."

To hear her on mosaics
Or frescoes or on jade
You never would believe her
A breezy western maid.

Or dream, before she went abroad,
With wild, expectant joy,
She'd never traveled twenty miles
From Cairo, Illinois!

—Life.

LIED TWICE.

Unexpected Effect of the Story About Washington and the Cherry Tree.

On Sunday afternoon Daddy November and Uncle Luke were seated on the deck of "de lilan steamboat wot run between Chalston an Sulliban ilan an stop at Mount Pleasant when e gwine en when e come back." Daddy was telling a story.

"Befo' de wab," said he, "w'en I been slabe, my ole massa lib een big house een Rutledge street, close to de street wot call Calhoun now, but use to be call Boundary street. De house hab pooty galden, wid nice sweet rose tree een 'em, en I wuk een de galden en rub down hoss en feed cow en ting like dat. Well, ole massa hab one smaht leetle boy 10 yare ole, en de chile is de idle of he ma en pa. One day de chile smash one winder glass wid he ingin rubbah ball, en w'en he ma arx of he bruck de glass de boy lie widout wunk he eye, en ob kose he ma beleebe em. But he pa fino out dat de chile lie, en den 'stead ob lick em he ma tell em story 'bout Washington en he hatchet en all dat, en de leetle boy lissen berry close, speshumly weh he ma say dat Washington git all kine er toy w'en he say dat he cut down de tree.

"Seberal day pass, en one nice pitcher been smash, en de chile ma arx em of he bruk de pitcher. De leetle boy say yes en look proud. Den he ma kiss em en tek em een King street to Pitect candy sto' en buy candy fur em en cake en tok em to heep ob odder sto' en buy em top, en box ob cahpentah tool en drum en 'cordion en jeushaby en load ers wid present same like Chrismos been come. W'en dey come home, dey fine de pa settin een de piyazzah tokin de breeze. Den de ma tell de pa dat dey got son like Gawge Washington en tell how de boy 'kowledge dat he smash de pitcher. But de pa ain't look glad none 'tall, en he 'stonish de wife w'en he tu'n roun en slap de chile.

"'You slap de chile fur tellin de trool?' sing out de ma.

"'No,' said de pa. 'I slap em 'cause he lie some mo'. De chile ain't smash de pitcher none 'tall. I bruk em myself. Nebber mine 'bout tellin no mo' Washington story to de chile.'"—New York Sun.

Dr. Parkhurst's Early Training.

If I speak confidently and feelingly upon this point, it is because I know how much I owe personally to the fact of being brought up in a home where I was taught to appreciate the greatness of righteous authority, the vastness of its meaning, the advantage of submitting to it and the serious risk of resisting it, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal. No anarchist could ever have graduated from the home I was born, loved and chastised in. Such experience makes me pity the children who know no discipline but that of caresses and sweetmeats and makes me more than pity the parents who have neither the discernment in their moral constitution nor the iron in their moral constitution to perceive that nothing which a child can know or can win can begin to take the place of sense of superior authority and of the holy right of that authority to be respected, revered and obeyed.

The moral strength of a man is measured pretty accurately by the cordial reverence with which he regards whatsoever has the right to call itself his master. Estimated by this criterion the average American boy is a discouraging type of humanity and is a severe reflection upon the crude attempts at manhood manufacture evinced by the typical American home. If our homes cannot turn out children that will respect authority, there will be no authority in a great while either at home, in the state or anywhere else that will be worth their respecting.

The Harvard Cross.

The iron cross, burnished with gold, which is over one of the entrances to the Harvard college library (Gore hall) was at the time of the 1745 siege of Louisburg taken from a Catholic chapel there and brought to Massachusetts as one of the spoils of the victory. In 1877 Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College library, found it in the cellar of the library and had it gilded and placed in the position which it now occupies. The fact that an entrance to one of the main buildings of the oldest and most distinguished college in once Puritan Massachusetts should be thus adorned with a religious symbol which is usually to be found only on Roman Catholic buildings or on Anglican churches of an extreme type argues religious liberality in these days which would make some of the anti-Catholic crusaders who took part in the Louisburg expedition lift their voices in stern rebuke of the degeneracy of their countrymen. But the world outgrows such baneful religious and partisan zeal.—Boston Transcript.

Weight of a Cubic Foot of Gold.

If some millionaire agreed to give you a cubic foot of pure gold if you should put it in a sack and carry it across the Eads bridge and back do you think you would be equal to the task? Certainly you are confident of your ability to perform the task, but I want to tell you that there would not be the least danger of the man of money losing his gold cube. Such a lump of virgin gold would weigh a few grains over 1,203 pounds.—St. Louis Republic.

To know by rote is no knowledge. It is only a retention of what is intrusted to the memory. That which a man truly knows may be disposed of without regard to the author or reference to the book from whence he had it.—Montaigne.

New York stands first in hops with 20,063,029 pounds, Washington being second with 8,913,280 pounds and California third with 6,547,338 pounds.

It is believed that the value of the personal property of this country equals if not exceeds that of the real estate.

WEATHER FALLACIES

THEY ARE KNOCKED ON THE HEAD BY AN ENGLISH INVESTIGATOR.

The Signs That Fail as Often as They Are Verified—Old Superstitions Exploded by Modern Meteorological Study—Animal Signs No Good.

Superstitious and proverbial lore about the weather was cruelly rent in the iconoclastic address on "Weather Fallacies" read to the Royal Meteorological society at its meeting in London by the president, R. Inwards, and printed in The Quarterly Journal of the society. In early times, when the weather had to be studied from cloud, sky and sea and from the behavior of animals and plants, men were pardonable for doing what is still often a cause of error, foretelling what they most wished for and putting down as a universal law what was only a coincidence of independent events. One class of prophecies connects the weather with certain seasons of the year, particularly days in the week or the days of certain saints, which was a convenient way of fixing a date, and even with particular times of the day. We often hear such sayings as "Fine on Friday, fine on Sunday," or "Friday is the best and the worst day of the week," and proverbs like "Rain at 7, fine at 11." Where these sayings come true they are faithfully remembered, when they fail they are forgotten. There is no kind of foundation for such rules, which Mr. Inwards calls "self exploding," or for the belief that if it rains on St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain for 40 days after.

Equally unfounded are the scientific superstitions, presented under the shield of astronomy, which base infallible rules for the weather on the relative position of the moon, sun and planets. These appeal to analogy, to reason and to common sense. The known action of sun and moon on ocean tides is generally the starting point of such theories, and it is clear to common sense that when the earth is nearer to the sun or the moon to the earth, or both sun and moon are pulling together, there ought to be a tide of atmosphere similar to the tide of ocean which these influences undoubtedly produce. But the facts do not bear the theory out. The atmospheric tides do not ebb and flow, except in an infinitesimal degree.

Again, the sun and moon move in planes that are at an angle to each other, so that at times their attraction acts in widely diverging lines, at others almost in the same plane. Here is a clear case: When the angle is greatest, when the moon is "on her back," there must be atmospheric disturbance. Unfortunately the storms do not come, and we must find some other cause for our weather. Hardly a year goes by without a new moon theory to account for it. M. Flammarion, as the result of 20 years of observations, has found that when the moon was farthest from the earth the barometer averaged 755 millimeters, and when nearest 754 millimeters, a difference of only one millimeter.

Some prophets have built their faith on cycles, predicting that weather changes would repeat themselves when sun and moon got back into the same relative position, which they do in 19 years, with an error of only an hour and a half. Others advocate a cycle of 54 years, but all the cycle systems have broken down when tested, and as far as we know there is no period within which weather changes repeat themselves. There are plenty of other fallacies about the moon, such as that the full moon clears away clouds; that you should sow beans or cut trees on the wane of the moon; that it is a bad sign if the moon changes on Saturday or Sunday; that two full moons in a month will bring a flood; that to see the old moon in the arms of the new brings on rain. M. Flammarion says that "the moon's influence on the weather is negligible. The heat coming from it would affect our temperature by twelve-millionths of a degree, and the atmospheric tides caused by it would only affect the barometric pressure a few hundredths of an inch, far less than the changes always taking place from other causes."

Even the halo round the moon is discredited. It has been found by observers that it is followed by fine weather as often as by rain.

About the sun there are many fallacies, and ever since the discovery that the spots on its surface appear with greater frequency theorists in shoals have tried to prove that they rule our weather. It has been proved that the frequency of sun spots and the variations of the magnetic needle are intimately connected and that the aurora appears and disappears in some sort of sympathy with the sun spot variations, but this is as far as we can get for the present, as these changes seem to have no definite relation to our weather. Mr. Scott has proved that there are no equinoctial gales.

Coming down to earth, we find a long list of statements of the behavior of animals and plants having a supposed connection with the weather. E. J. Lowe has carefully examined a number of well known signs, and all seem to break down completely. He took the signs of bats flying about in the evening, many toads appearing at sunset, great quantities of snails, fish rising to the surface, bees busy, crowds of locusts, restless cattle, loud rails clamorous, flies and gnats troublesome, many insects, crows flocking and noisy, spider webs thick on the grass, spiders hanging from their webs in the evening and ducks and geese making more noise than usual. Calling a day fine when no rain was measured in the rain gauge, he found in 381 observations of such signs that they were followed 213 times by fine weather and only 148 by rain. Even swallows flying low cannot be depended upon, as especially in summer and autumn they almost invariably skim along the ground. Animals probably feel the dampness or darkness preceding wet weather, and this makes them uneasy, but not more than it affects man himself. As to cows scratching their ears and goats uttering cries, they are no more true as signs of rain than the adage which credits pigs with seeing the wind.

Only a selection has here been made of the vast catalogue of fallacies that have grown up about the weather. There are still people, Mr. Inwards remarked in conclusion, who believe that the saints' days rule the weather, that the sun puts out fire and that warm water freezes sooner than cold.

In Missouri.

"Just across the street from my room," said the traveler—this was in Missouri—"was the town clock. I had left a call for 6. I was awakened by a vigorous pounding on the door, and when I responded 'all right' the man who was doing the work—an alarm clock drawled out:

"'Just wanted to tell you, stranger, that if you heard that 'clock strike 6 you have 20 minutes more to sleep. The clock's that much fast.'"—Chicago Tribune.